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SUNDAY APRIL 12, 1863.

GEN. FOSTER'S COMMAND.

We trust the rumor, that comes from Boston, that Gen. Foster has been reinforced, may prove true. He has certainly been in a very critical position, and if not reinforced, is pretty sure to be gobbled up by the enemy.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Our information from Charleston is very meagre, and all from rebel sources. The rumor that the rebels have information which they decline to make public, may mean something favorable to our side, or it may mean nothing. Information arriving in that shape is not worth enough to build either hopes or fears. We must patiently wait.

OUR STATE.

The town elections held in this State last week resulted very decisively in favor of the Union cause. We have not heard of a town that does not show a gain for the right. There is no doubt but that the Copperhead majority of last fall is entirely wiped out, with a handsome preponderance on the other side. The President and his policy have been sustained, and the treasonable policy of the Copperheads has been thoroughly rebuked. It is well.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

In the election just held for ten Circuit Judges, the Republicans have probably elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts, and the Copperheads in the 9th and 10th Districts. Mr. Campbell, Republican, is elected Justice of the Supreme Court, by a majority considerably larger than that given to Gov. Blair last fall. The town elections are strongly in favor of the Union candidates all over the State.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Here is doubtless another Union triumph, notwithstanding the big bragging of the secesh organ in this city, the morning after the Wisconsin election. Our dispatches from Madison last night render it nearly certain that Dixon, Union, is elected Judge of the Supreme Court, by the home vote. If not, the soldiers' vote will settle the question, specimen bricks of which may be found in the dispatch. Great glory to Wisconsin. Last fall the Copperheads had about 6,000 majority in the State on the Congressional vote.

JUST TWO YEARS.

At thirty minutes past 4 o'clock, a. m. Friday, April 12, 1861—just two years this day—the first gun of the most unnatural rebellion of the Christian era was fired at Fort Sumter, then garrisoned by United States troops—from a rebel battery on James Island. The sending of this deadly messenger of hate to Major Anderson inaugurated the murderous strife which to-day blazes even with increased violence. While the smoke was melting away into the air another shell pursued its swift way towards the silent fort, and fell within its walls, scattering its deadly contents in all directions.

Fort Moultrie then took up the assault, and was followed by a dozen earth batteries, who sent forth their hate and wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea, and at the flag which had braved the battle and the breeze for nearly a century.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence, but with a heart almost broken. The opening day still revealed the Stars and Stripes proudly floating above the ramparts. The hostile batteries continued at regular intervals to belch forth their hot shells, and still no response came from the besieged. The embrasures gave forth no sound until between six and seven, when as if doubly wrathful from the long delay, they roared out a storm of hail from parapet and casemate, upon Moultrie and the hostile batteries, which convinced them that men, ready to die for the right, were within its sacred walls. The broadside was returned in earnest by the rebel gunners, and the war had really commenced. The curling white smoke hung above the angry pieces manned by hostile brothers, and the jarring boom rolled at irregular intervals on the anxious ear. It was a dark day for human liberty. A brisk fire was kept up until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which the guns fired at longer intervals until the dawn. Saturday, the 13th, dawned a bright and lovely day, but the proud ensign of American liberty was flying in stately defiance, and the Fort continued to send forth her fiery missiles.

When Fort Sumter at this hour, the last morsel of food had been consumed. But the noble men ceased not to serve their guns. It soon became evident that the enemy were sending hot shot from a large number of their guns, and at 9 o'clock nearly the whole wood-work of Fort Sumter was in flames. It was now certain that the end of this conflict was drawing nigh. A flag of truce soon came, the preliminaries were arranged, and Fort Sumter was evacuated by our glorious little band, and passed into the hands of the enemies of the best Government the world ever saw. Two years—terrible years—have passed, and the conflict inaugurated on that day, continues with unceased hate on one side, and determination to conquer on the other. When will it end? Never, never, until the authority of the Federal Government is acknowledged and established throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Black Law to be Tested.

The Quincy Republican says a case involving the constitutionality of the Black Laws of this State, came before the Circuit Court, in session in that city, on Tuesday last. Hon. O. H. Browning made an argument against the law, but Judge Sibley decided in favor of the law, and held the parties to answer—several colored people who had entered the State in violation of the statute. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Pontiac.

The Unionists did the handsome thing in Pontiac at the town election. The Copperheads felt very confident. Last fall they came within six votes of carrying the town, and this time supposed they had a sure thing of it. On election day they put forth their utmost efforts, but were licked by 53 majority, being a clear gain of 47 on last fall's election.

☞ In the platform of the "Democratic Union" party of Kentucky, not one word is said about slavery, or for or against the Emancipation Proclamation. The Kentuckians are not so much exercised upon that subject as the Northern copperheads.

☞ Gen. Schofield has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, in whose army he will take command of a Division. He leaves St. Louis in a few days for his new field of service.

CHANCE FOR A COINCIDENCE.—Fort Sumter was attacked on April 11th, and captured on the 13th, at 1:45 p. m. It would be a remarkable coincidence if we could celebrate the anniversary of that sad event by the news of the capture, not only of Fort Sumter, but of Charleston. We are not without hope that such will be the case.

☞ The Copperheads of Pleasant Ridge, [illegible] county, Wisconsin, have had a school [illegible] meeting, and resolved that they would [illegible] the draft. Here is a first rate opening [illegible], with the prospect that the lots [illegible].

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Trial of Rev. E. W. Hager.

First Week's Proceedings.

JOLIET, April 11, 1863.

The Court having adjourned, last evening, until 9 o'clock on Monday next, I propose to give you a brief statement of what has transpired up to the present time.

Services were held at Christ Church, at the usual morning hour on Tuesday. No allusion was made, during any part of the services, to the occasion which had brought the Church together, unless it be found in the Psalter for the seventh day of the month—the trial commencing on the 7th of April—from which we make the following extracts:

> Plead Thou my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me, and fight Thou against them that fight against me.
>
> Let them be confounded and put to shame that seek after my soul; let them be turned back, and brought to confusion, that imagine mischief for me.
>
> For they have privily laid their net to destroy me without a cause; yea, even without a cause have they made a pit for my soul.
>
> Let a sudden destruction come upon him unawares, and his net that he hath laid privily catch himself, that he may fall into his own mischief.
>
> False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.
>
> But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together; yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making mouths at me, and ceased not.
>
> With the flatterers were busy mockers, who gnashed upon me with their teeth.
>
> Lord, how long wilt Thou look upon this? O deliver my soul from the calamities which they bring on me, and my darling from the lions.
>
> Awake, and stand up to judge my quarrel; avenge Thou my cause, my God and my Lord.
>
> Let them be put to confusion and shame together, that rejoice at my trouble; let them be clothed with rebuke and dishonor, that boast themselves against me.
>
> Let them be glad and rejoice, that favor my righteous dealing; yea, let them say alway, Blessed be the Lord, who hath pleasure in the prosperity of His servant.

The understanding here was that the examination would be held at the Church; but the Bishop, having decided to make a Star Chamber affair of it, selected the room occupied by the Town Council, in the second story of the Engine House, with which there is no communication with the outer world, except through a single door, which is guarded by two men—one in the court room, the other outside the door.

The Court convened at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Three reporters, connected with Chicago daily papers, passed in with the attendants, and seated themselves on a bench where their position was covered from the Bishop by a very large stove; but they were soon discovered by one of the presenters, who communicated the fact to the Bishop. The Right Reverend at once advanced with hasty steps to the remote corner where they were seated, and told them they must leave; that the rule was imperative, and that not one word of the proceedings could be made public. One of the reporters asked him if the question of their expulsion would not be submitted to a vote of the Court. The Bishop replied the decision was made, and there could be no farther action on that subject—that they could not be allowed to remain. Hence they withdrew. The entire afternoon was spent upon the discussion of the rules of the Court, some of which were of such an arbitrary nature, and bore upon their very face such a plain impress of tyranny, that the presenters and attorneys generally, protested against their adoption, and in one or two cases either thorough modifications were made, or the order was entirely omitted. One of these orders was that no one should be admitted, or allowed to be present at any time during the investigation, except the Court, the Presenters, the Counsel on either side, the accused and the witnesses. After a warm debate, this was so far modified as to allow the presence of Mrs. Hager, Rev. H. N. Bishop, Rev. Dr. Clarkson and J. J. White, esq., one of Mr. Hager's vestry. Several other Episcopal clergymen and vestrymen, from this city and from Chicago, have applied for admission, and in every instance been refused.

Another order of Court which was discussed at length as being arbitrary, was that the accused should sit in such a position, during his trial that he could not see the witnesses face to face. This was finally consented to, but not until the Counsel for the defence had fully expressed their views upon the subject.

Monday, Thursday and Friday, were devoted principally to receiving the testimony of Mrs. S. W. Stone, the principal witness for the prosecution. The questions are propounded by the Bishop, and are precisely such as would be suggested by an examination under the charges made in the presentment. As the questions are first read in an audible tone by the Bishop, and written out by each of the attorneys, and then read a second time, the witness has abundant time in which to reflect, and form precisely such an answer as she wishes to give. Not unfrequently a debate arises upon some of the questions or answers, which is warmly participated in by the attorneys on either side, and which debate, in some instances occupies an hour or more.

It seems a standing excuse of the Court, to rule out any arguments offered by the defense, on the ground that it is irrelevant to the case; or that it is a matter that cannot with propriety be discussed before such a tribunal in the presence of ladies, &c. But with all due deference, the defense have maintained their position, and contested inch by inch, the ground that has been passed over.

Few ladies of the same standing in community have ever passed a more rigid and critical strict examination than Mrs. Stone, while upon the witness stand in this case. Desperate efforts have been made by the prosecution to magnify a mole-hill into a mountain, and to attach undue importance to many trifling acts of every-day occurrence; but thus far, they have been unsuccessful. Mrs. Stone's testimony does not maintain the charges made in the specification; there is scarcely one of them that has not, when sifted, dwindled into insignificance, and that may be considered as unimportant, to say the least.

The prosecution are doubtless dissatisfied with the character of the testimony on record, and as the adjournment last evening was hastened somewhat, in order to allow the Counsel and others to take the cars to Chicago, it is possible the Counsel may write out other questions, to be propounded to Mrs. Stone on Monday; if so, she will be recalled. Mrs. Perrigo will be the next witness, according to the programme, but it is not yet certain that she will appear. The Court cannot compel her attendance, and Mr. Perrigo, as well as Mr. Stone, are strongly opposed to the publicity which necessarily ensues, of this examination. Every precaution has been taken by the Court, and by every one attending, to keep strictly secret all that shall transpire during the investigation, yet the important facts are known, and to a limited extent published, the pledge of secrecy demanded and obtained by the Court, from all attendants, Counsel and witness, and the double guard at the door, notwithstanding.

I will keep you posted as the investigation progresses. INVISIBLE.

McCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.

The Retreat to James River.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, concerning the retreat to James River:

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

During the battle Gen. Sumner, whose corps was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, was ordered by Gen. McClellan to hold his forces in readiness to cross. Gen. Sumner not only did that, but at once called out his forces, and moved them until the heads of the columns were at the bridges ready to cross, thereby saving between one and two hours. When the order came to cross he immediately moved his forces in the direction of the field of battle, came up with and engaged the enemy, and relieved the pressure upon the troops engaged on his left.

The next day, the 1st of June, the enemy attacked General Sumner at Fair Oaks. Gen. Hooker, who had been ordered forward the day before by Gen. Heintzelman with one-half of his division, hearing the firing of the enemy upon General Sumner's forces, proceeded at once in that direction and engaged the enemy. In a short time the enemy was repulsed, and fell back in confusion. There was no communication between the forces under Gen. Sumner and those under Gen. Heintzelman, (Hooker's) but each fought as he deemed best under the circumstances. Gen. McClellan was with the main part of the army on the left bank of the Chickahominy. After the fight was over he came across to the right bank of the river.

On the morning of Monday, Gen. Heintzelman ordered Gen. Hooker to make a reconnoissance in force, which he did, advancing to within four miles of Richmond, meeting with no resistance, except a little from the enemy's pickets. Upon being informed by Gen. Heintzelman of what he had done, Gen. McClellan ordered the troops to be recalled and occupy the position that had been held by Casey's division.

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the city of Richmond with little resistance; that the enemy were very much broken and demoralized, throwing away arms, clothing, etc., that might impede their flight.

The returns of Gen. McClellan to the Adjutant General's office, give the following as the strength of the army on the Peninsula on the 20th of June: Present for duty, 115,102; special duty, sick and in arrest, 12,225; absent, 29,511—total, 156,838.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

On the 27th the battle of Gaines' Mill was fought, principally by the troops under Gen. Porter. Our forces there engaged were from 27,000 to 30,000; the force of the enemy being from two to three times that number. The enemy were in such superior force that, although our troops fought with unexampled bravery, they were driven back, with a loss of about 9,000 men, in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. McClellan was questioned as to the policy of leaving the right wing, consisting of only about 30,000 men, to meet the attack of the superior force of the enemy, instead of withdrawing it to the right bank of the Chickahominy, before the battle of Gaines' Mill. The reply was lame and shabby. His treachery was exposed, and he had no sufficient excuse to make.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

During the night after the battle of Gaines' Mill, all our forces were concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy, and the next day the movement to the James River was determined upon. Gen. Heintzelman testifies that the night after that battle he was sent for by Gen. McClellan; that he found everything packed, ready to leave; that Gen. McClellan said there were two things to be done—to concentrate his forces and risk all on a battle, or to withdraw to the James River; that if he risked a battle there, and was beaten, the army was destroyed. Gen. Heintzelman advised him not to risk a battle under such circumstances, for if that army was lost the cause would be lost; that it was better to go to the James River and await reinforcements. Gen. McClellan replied that he was of that opinion himself, and that was determined upon. That night, at 12:20 a. m., Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he (Gen. McClellan) is not responsible for the result, but feels that the Government has not sustained his army.

To this the President replies, on the 28th: "If you have had a drawn battle, or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington. We protected Washington, and the enemy concentrated on you. Had we stripped Washington he would have been upon us before the troops sent could have got to you.

Save your army, at all events. Will send reinforcements as fast as we can. Of course they cannot reach you to-day, to-morrow, or next day."

The 28th of June passed without any serious fighting. Col. B. S. Alexander testifies that on the afternoon of that day he was sent for by Gen. McClellan, and went to his headquarters, at Savage's Station, arriving there about dark. He received instructions to proceed, with an escort, to the James River, send back a sufficient number of men to act as guides for the different columns of the army, communicate with the gunboats, and order supplies to be brought up the river, to examine both shores of the James, to the mouth of the Chickahominy, and ascertain the landing places; proceed up the Chickahominy to the head of navigation, and ascertain the places where the army could cross, in case of necessity, and then return to headquarters and report. He left Savage's Station that night, and reached the James River the next afternoon. By the time he had completed his examination, the army had reached the James River at Malvern.

While at headquarters, receiving his instructions, he was shown, as he testifies, a printed order, not then issued, directing the destruction of the baggage of officers and men, and the tents, camps, equipage and things of that kind, appealing to the army to submit to this privation, as it would be only temporary—"only for a few days." He remonstrated with Gen. McClellan against issuing such an order; that it would have a bad effect, would demoralize the army, as it would be telling them more plainly than they could be told in any other way, that they were defeated and running for their lives. The order was not issued, and Gen. McClellan testifies that he has no recollection of any such order.

The retreat to the James River having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in the day-time, and however successful in repelling those attacks, evacuating their positions during the night. The actions of Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern were fought during the movement of the army to the James, the enemy being repulsed in each day's fighting, and our army falling back, under orders, during the night.

It would appear, from all the information your Committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the Commanding-General. He would place the troops in the morning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James River.

The battle of Malvern Hill, of the 1st of July, was the most fiercely contested of any upon the Peninsula. The troops were placed in the morning, under the direction of Gen. McClellan, who then left the field, returning to it again in the afternoon. The first action of the day commenced about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, but did not continue long. The principal action, when the enemy attacked most vigorously and persistently, commenced late in the afternoon, and continued till after dark, the enemy being repulsed and beaten at every point. Many of the officers examined by your Committee are of the opinion that the enemy were so severely punished on that day that they could have been followed into Richmond, had our army followed them up vigorously.

The Commanding-General, however, determined, to fall back from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, notwithstanding the victory won there by our army. The retreat of the army from Malvern to Harrison's Bar was very precipitate. The troops upon their arrival there were huddled together in great confusion, the entire army being collected within a space of about three miles along the river. No orders were given the first day for occupying the heights, which commanded the position, nor were the troops so placed as to be able to resist an attack in force by the enemy, and nothing but a heavy rain, thereby preventing the enemy from bringing up their artillery, saved the army there from destruction. The enemy did succeed in bringing up some of their artillery, and threw some shells into the camp, before any preparations for defence had been made. On the 3d of July the heights were taken possession of by our troops and works of defence commenced, and then, and not until then, was our army secure in that position.

Copperhead Ruffianism in Hancock County.

From statements in the Warren, Hancock County, (Ill.) Bulletin, it seems that the Copperheads in that section are carrying it with a high hand. At a place called Tioga, in that county, there is a notorious Missouri rebel refugee, named Dr. Grass, who is surrounded by a lot of minions of his own class. The Bulletin says:

> Grass says he was shot at on Sunday night by John S. Goodwin. Goodwin was overtaken the same night, and Grass, in return shot at him. After a chase Goodwin was captured and held in custody. Goodwin's friends say that Grass might or might not have been shot at; but Goodwin was not near his house at the time of the alleged shooting. That Goodwin was pursued on the streets when going from his father's house to the house of a friend, shot at, overtaken and captured by Grass' gang; and held in custody for nearly twenty-four hours, without warrant.
>
> While Goodwin was in custody, Grass and his followers armed themselves and visited the houses of several Unionists, took away their arms, and by threats and abuse compelled them to leave the settlement.
>
> Goodwin's examination was set to take place on Wednesday, before Esq. Guyman; but before the hour set for the hearing, finding that all his witnesses, by whom he expected to prove an alibi had been driven off by Grass' gang, Goodwin waived an examination and requested the magistrate to fix the amount of bail. Bail was required for $1,030, which to this time Goodwin has not been able to give, and in default he lies in jail.
>
> When the hour for examination arrived, Grass and his gang appeared at Esq. Guyman's all armed. They were much enraged when they learned that the affair was all over.

This man Grass, as we have already said, is described as a "Missouri refugee—a scoundrel who does not dare to show his face on the other side of the river"—who comes to Illinois with a band of men of like kidney—heads a gang of desperadoes—for months keeps the country around in a tumult, and finally makes an excuse for assaulting and driving off all the Union men in the neighborhood.

In another article the Bulletin says that these secession refugees go armed to the teeth, and have in several instances, searched the houses of Union men for arms which, when found, they appropriate to their own use. They spend their time about the groceries, or about the house of Grass drinking and belching forth curses and threats against the Government, and the few Union men in the neighborhood, making both day and night hideous with their yells for Jeff. Davis. "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and d—n any man who won't hurrah for him," is said to be their most common expression. And these are the men who denounce the Government for arbitrary arrests, and violating the Constitution They are the constituents of such men as Schofield Morrill, &c., whom these distinguished pinks of Copperheadism so faithfully represented in the last Legislature. This state of affairs should be looked into by the authorities, and if the local authorities are incompetent to the preservation of order and the protection of citizens against the outrages of secession outlaws and banditti, let them have whatever assistance may be necessary to do so.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—Judge Cradlebaugh, who was Associate Justice for Utah, removed by Mr. Buchanan and a successor appointed, continued notwithstanding, to discharge the duties of the place for nearly two years afterward. He now brings suit in the Court of Claims for the amount of his unpaid salary. The suit involves the question as to the power of the President to remove Territorial Judges, and the Court will be called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of such removal.

SECESSION RUMOR.—There are faint rumors in Washington, traceable to secession sources, to the effect that the rebels, driven to desperation by hunger, are about to attempt another raid into Maryland. The whole line of the Potomac being strongly guarded by our forces, such an attempt, if seriously contemplated, would be Quixotic in the extreme.

FROM VICKSBURG.

McClernand Captures Richmond, Louisiana

A Movement Toward Yazoo City.

Operations of the Marine Brigade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 11, 1863.

By the steamer Diadem we have news from Memphis to the 9th, and from Young's Point to Tuesday last. The Memphis Bulletin says it has news that on Sunday last a battle of some magnitude took place between the Federals under McClernand, and the rebels, in small force, at or near Richmond, Louisiana. The Confederates fell back. This move placed McClernand in possession of the town. The brigade then marched to Lagrange, and occupied it without great difficulty. They are considered important points.

An expedition consisting of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, all under the command of Gen. Steele, lately started up Black Bayou. On Sunday they met at the bridge over Black Bayou a few regiments of rebel infantry, with two pieces of artillery. A skirmish followed, and the rebels were driven over and the bridge burned. The Federals re-built it and proceeded on their journey. Those who know this section of country say nothing can prevent Gen. Steele from reaching Yazoo City.

Nothing had been heard of the expedition to Greenville when the Magnolia came up.

A flag of truce was sent to Vicksburg by Gen. Grant last week, demanding possession of the two clergymen captured by Bragg—C. D. Pillsbury, Chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin, and J. Coggshall of the 19th Michigan. They were unconditionally released by Bragg, and sent across the country to Vicksburg, being fourteen days making the trip. They say the country looked like a desert. The prices of provisions in Vicksburg were: Pork, $1.50 per pound; beef, 50 cents; corn meal, $5 per bushel; flour, $1 50 per pound; eggs, $2 per dozen; butter, $2 per pound; potatoes, $7 per bushel. Starvation is inducing many citizens to desire Federal rule once more. Greenbacks are five for one for Confederate money.

Four of Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade fleet arrived from below last evening. They are taking on coal for a trip in another direction.

Nothing new from the Cumberland.

CAIRO, April 11.—Gen. Ellet's fleet, carrying the Marine Brigade, is here yet, but rumor says it is to go up the Tennessee soon. We hear of some insubordination on board the J. B Adams, and also on the Autocrat. This morning, we are told, the soldiers on the last named boat threw overboard their breakfast table, and demolished the furniture. Cause, dissatisfaction with rations.

Capt. Keeler has arrested twenty thieves and garroters here to-day. Two soldiers were garroted and robbed on the streets last night.

No news from below.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—A rebel dispatch, dated Fort Pemberton, April 8, says:

The enemy commenced embarking last night, and is rapidly retreating. We shelled their camps and transportation, disabling a boat.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF GEN. FOSTER'S FORCE.

Foster Reported Reinforced and Driven Back the Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is additional relative to the position of General Foster:

It is stated that the rebel force on the other side of the Blackwater was under marching orders on the 5th inst., with two days' cooked rations, and four day's rations, besides, unprepared. A force of Union cavalry and artillery, under Gen. Dodge, is out for the purpose of capturing a detached rebel force in that vicinity. When last heard from—which was at noon, Thursday—they had met the enemy, had skirmished with them, and had taken some prisoners.

The reports from North Carolina, via Edenton, stated that Washington, N. C., had been burned, but by whom was not stated. In the direction of Franklin, the rebels had greatly strengthened their pickets and outposts, and had advanced their cavalry videttes. This news was brought to Suffolk by a reconnoitering force that had been sent from that post.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th says: We have news from Washington, N. C., as late as Sunday. Our troops have captured the enemy's batteries at Hill's, situated on the bank of Tar River, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field, a fair fight, with the Yankee shipping. Two gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops, from Newbern, to reinforce Washington, attempted to run our blockade at Hill's Point, Friday, when they were fired on by our batteries and so badly damaged as to be compelled to put back. They couldn't pass our guns, and at last accounts the enemy were landing troops below our works at Shell's Point. In the attempt to go by, the steamer Louisiana was sunk by our guns.

There are about 2,000 negroes in Washington, whom the enemy tried to get out, but failed. The enemy have refused to surrender, or allow the women and children to leave that place. So Gen. Hill, it is presumed, will shell the town.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Boston Journal says a letter received there, dated Newbern, April 6th, states that news had just been received that Gen. Foster had been reinforced, and had driven back the rebels.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1863.

The Governor has announced his intention to call the State Convention instead of the Legislature together on the 15th of June. Elections for the vacancies in the delegations are ordered for the 25th of May. His Excellency is afraid the Legislature will go too far for his pro-slavery platform. The vacancies are chiefly caused by desertions to the rebel army.

Colonel Livingston, of the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the invalid detachment, from the Government hospitals of this city in accordance with the general order of the war Department. There are several thousand men capable of much service to the Government, now idling their time in barracks and hospitals.

The late guerilla raids into Western Missouri have given a fresh impetus to the tide of contrabands settling towards Kansas. It is estimated that 800 have emigrated from Missouri to Kansas in ten days.

There is nothing yet from Fayetteville concerning either its safety or danger.

FROM MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., April 11, 1863.

Our soldiers in the field seem determined to do their utmost to protect themselves against fire in the rear, as additional returns of the army vote, received to-night show. The 31st regiment, at Columbus, Ky., complete, gives Dixon 308, Cothren 90. The 33d at Memphis, complete, gives Dixon 358, Cothren 67. Four companies of the 1st Cavalry, at Cape Girardeau, give Dixon 94, Cothren 10. Five companies of the 2d Cavalry, at Memphis, give Dixon 138, Cothren 33. Three companies of the 12th regiment, at Memphis, give Dixon 183, Cothren 2. Two companies of the 33d, at Memphis, give Dixon 101, Cothren 2. Company I, same regiment, at Island No. 10, gives Dixon 47, Cothren nary one. Returns from other scattered companies, including heavy artillery on Arlington Heights, added to the above, in thirty-eight counties, received to-night, give Dixon 1,378, Cothren 271, the latter getting one-fifth of the votes. Returns from the State to-night, give hope that Dixon has a majority on the home vote. He gains nearly 700 in LaCrosse county, and somewhat in Waushara, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Outagamie, Monroe and Washington counties.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON SUMTER.

IMMENSE LOYAL MEETING IN NEW YORK.

20,000 Persons Present.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter was celebrated here this afternoon, by an immense mass meeting in Union Square. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. The principal speakers were Major General Fremont, Postmaster General Blair; Governor Morton, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Judge Kelly, and Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia; Gens. Sigel, Doyle and D. S. Dickinson, of New York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. Nye, of Nevada, and others. The meeting was an unconditionally loyal and anti-compromising and anti-Copperhead demonstration.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Alabama Discussed in Parliament.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool the 25th, and Queenstown the 26th, and the Africa from Liverpool the 28th, and Queenstown the 29th, arrived this morning.

In the House of Lords the subject of the recognition of the Confederate States was brought up, but opposed by Russell, and the subject dropped.

The Star says it is probable a similar loan will be introduced for twenty million pounds.

The Polish insurgents are still active, notwithstanding the recent disaster. Several engagements have occurred with varying results.

LONDON, March 29, Evening.—The Herald says it is rumored that the Washington Government intends laying an embargo on British property and ships, as a retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama. It is said that Mr. Seward quotes English precedents—that Palmerston, in 1852, blockaded the Dutch coast, and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping, without a declaration of war.

Consols closed at 92 1-2a92 5-8 for money.

The alarm created by the Peterhoff affair has subsided, and funds are firmer. It is believed the Peterhoff will be released.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 11 1-2a 11 3-4 premium.

A memorial relating to the seizure of the Peterhoff, was presented to Earl Russell on the 26th. He promised that it should be laid before the law officers of the crown, and receive immediate attention.

It was rumored on the 27th that the action of Commodore Wilkes had induced the Government to order an addition to the West India fleet. The report caused a decline in funds.

The Times, in an article, assumes that a demand for the surrender of the Peterhoff, will be complied with as promptly as in the Trent affair, and says the Federal Government loses its dignity by employing Commodore Wilkes.

The Post says that so far as it knows, the case of the Peterhoff was not likely to assume any alarming aspect, and it was not true that an additional force was to be dispatched to the West India waters.

A great meeting of merchants had been held and denounced the Confederacy. Resolutions were adopted, expressing sympathy with the North and with negro emancipation.

In the House of Commons, —— asked whether the Government's attention had been directed to the danger of a rupture of the friendly relations with the United States, and whether equipping vessels for the confederate government in English ports was not in contravention of the foreign enlistment act. He reviewed the case of the Alabama, and thought the House was bound to inquire into the government's delay in that matter, more especially as he believed other vessels were fitting out.

The Solicitor General asserted that the charges of the American Government were most unfounded, and warmly defended the British Government, and repeated that the American Government had not always respected neutrality, when her own interests were concerned.

Sir T. Baring and Bright deprecated the remarks of the Solicitor General as calculated to increase the irritation in America.

Mr. Laird, builder of the Alabama, maintained that the whole transaction was most open and legitimate.

Capture of Five Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the steamer Hantsall of the British schooner Surprise of Nassau with a Confederate clearance from St. Marks, Fla., and bound to Havana with 200 bales of cotton, mostly Sea Island.

The Octorora captured the confederate schooner Five Brothers with thirty-four bales of cotton, and the English schooner John Williams with an assorted cargo. She was a notorious blockade runner.

The Tioga captured the English schooner Florence, freighted with a cargo of 100 bales of cotton. The Tioga captured the English schooner Brothers, with a cargo principally of liquors, wines and other contraband articles.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Sailed, ship Great Republic, for Callao.

Money is easy. Eastern currency and exchange irregular; ranging rates, 25a40. Premium on gold in New York sterling, 48. Legal tenders are selling at 68a70 cents. Sales of 15,000 lbs. Japan teas, for shipment to New York by Monday's steamer.

The first copper smelting works erected in California will commence operations near the mouth of San Joaquin river within sixty days.

The first California gunpowder mill will soon commence manufacturing two hundred kegs daily, in Santa Cruz county.

The Senate has passed a bill for improving San Francisco harbor, constructing wharves and sea-wall along the water front, which seems to give general satisfaction.

Rebel Grain Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Commodore Gillis, of the gunboat Commodore Morris, has done some necessary work up Ware River, a tributary of the York. A rebel named Paterson Smith, having 20,000 bushels of corn, which he was bargaining to the rebel government at Richmond, was waited on by Gillis, and all his corn on his plantation, excepting 1,500 bushels saved for his family and negroes, together with 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned. Gillis used a force of 100 men in this work, and had to fight a large body of rebel cavalry.

A Chattanooga telegram in the Richmond Dispatch, of April 7, says: Bob. Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, is reported captured by our cavalry.

What the Richmond Examiner Thinks.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—The Richmond Examiner says, that in the course of the month of June, the campaign and war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated, the North will be forced, on terrible measures, to preserve itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over, as the Northern troops cannot operate in the South after that time.

Organizing Colored Regiments.

HELENA, Ark., April 7,
via CAIRO, April 10.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States, arrived from above, yesterday morning. At Memphis he ordered the immediate organization and equipment of eight regiments of blacks, and at this point of seven.

The Adjutant General goes from here to Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Gorman has tendered his resignation.

Maj. Gen. Washburn has been ordered to Tennessee, and leaves to-day for Memphis.

An expedition of considerable force is now absent in the St. Francis river country.

Arrest of an Englishman on his Way to Richmond.

[From Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

George B. Lawrence, author of the well-known romance, "Guy Livingstone," was arrested a mile and a half beyond our picket lines, last night, while making his way towards Richmond. Lawrence arrived in this country two or three weeks since, from England, and has occupied his time since, with prominent secessionists in this city and Baltimore. He is known to have been on unusually intimate terms with prominent rebel sympathizers, and when taken was armed with letters of introduction and direction, from a well-known source in Baltimore. He was taken before Judge Advocate Turner, to-day, and by him committed to close confinement in the old Capitol. Lawrence dined with Lord Lyons while in Washington, and seemed to enjoy friendly relations with all the British legation.

Eight Deserters Drowned.

BOSTON, April 9.—On Tuesday night 8 soldiers confined in Fort Independence, awaiting trial by court martial for various offenses, escaped in a small skiff, and pulled for South Boston Point. Soon after cries for help were heard, and a life-boat started from the fort in search, but nothing was discovered in the darkness. All the deserters were undoubtedly drowned.

FROM CHARLESTON.

No Definite Result Reached.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A REBEL BATTERY.

Rebel Dispatches Received which are not Allowed to be Published.

PROBABLE SINKING OF THE KEOKUK.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Nothing official was received yesterday in reference to affairs at Charleston, the dispatches from the Richmond papers, yesterday, being the latest intelligence that has reached here from any source. It is believed that these telegrams are mutilations of official dispatches. Anxiety for farther news has superseded everything else here. Some of the Government officers are confident of success, but this confidence is not shared by some of the calmest thinkers who have access to all the information there is upon the subject.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The New York Times' Washington correspondent says:

"The rebel pickets on the Rappahannock, last night, hailed our men with an exclamation that 'Charleston had been captured by the Yankees,' but to-day sung out, 'You Yankees have been repulsed with the loss of several of your iron-clads.' The wind rendered unintelligible further conversation."

The N. Y. Tribune's dispatches contain the following:

"Richmond papers of to-day found their way within our lines. They contain dispatches from Charleston, dated 9 o'clock Thursday morning, saying, in substance, that all is quiet. The iron-clads are still within the bar. The Keokuk is sunk in sight, and articles from her have come ashore. The torpedo-removing contrivance, called the 'Devil,' has also drifted ashore.

"A message from Gov. Bonham of S. C., transmitted to the Legislature, April 3d, would suffice, were other proof wanting, to show the extreme destitution from which the rebels are suffering. He states that he has called the Legislature together for the purpose of considering the proper means to be taken to provide food for the sustenance of the army and people."

The Herald has the following from Washington:

It is reported here that a land battery had been reduced by our forces at Charleston. This, I am told, is admitted by rebel pickets on the Rappahannock.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Late Southern papers state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleston. Our forces were fighting within sight of the city.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond Whig of the 10th has the following:

CHARLESTON, April 8—10 P. M.—All is quiet. The people and the troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk about 1,000 yards from Morris Island. Many pieces of her furniture, spy-glasses, etc., have been washed ashore. These articles are covered with clotted blood, creating the impression that the slaughter on her was terrible.

The fighting between the iron-clads and the forts was at a distance of nine hundred yards The Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards of the batteries.

Seven Monitors and iron-clads are off the harbor. Two have gone south.

The Yankee machine for removing torpedoes, called the "Devil," has floated ashore, and is in our hands.

The Yankees have been repairing damages all day.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 9, Morning.—All is quiet. The Monitors are still in sight.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A naval officer has just received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 8 a. m.—Your friend, Lieut. C——, of the army of the Potomac, has just telegraphed me that Jeff. Davis received, late on Thursday night, dispatches from Com. Ingraham, which were not published in any of yesterday's rebel journals. The nature of the news is not known, but it is surmised here that if it was favorable to the rebels, they would make no secret of it.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of President Lincoln—His Reception—Reviews, &c.—A Parade of Rebel Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, April 6, 1863.

Thanks to the thoughtfulness of some one, the army of the Potomac yesterday was gratified by a new sensation—the arrival of President Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and their youngest son. The Presidential party left Washington at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, but, on account of the snow-storm that prevailed at night, a landing at Aquia Creek was not effected until Sunday morning, when the party at once took a special train to these headquarters, where they arrived at about midday. At the Falmouth Railway station, the President was received by Major-General Butterfield, Chief of Gen. Hooker's staff, accompanied by several of the Staff officers, and from thence was escorted to Gen. Hooker's quarters by a squadron of lancers, where he was most cordially received by the commanding general. The original intention was for the President to arrive in season to review the cavalry yesterday, but the storm prevented this arrangement from being carried out, and the series of reviews will be commenced to-day at 12 o'clock, General Stoneman's cavalry command coming first in order.

The reception of the President thus far has been marked by the utmost simplicity, and I am sure would gratify the heart of even a Bishop Myriel. For the accommodation of the party, two hospital tents have been erected near the one occupied by Gen. Hooker, and furnished with stoves, rough board flooring, and beds made of the same material, constructed for the occasion. There are no flags or other insignia whatever to designate the temporary residence of the head of the nation. Yesterday afternoon a number of Generals and a large number of staff officers called to pay their respects—the President and Mrs. Lincoln conversing during the time freely with all who were presented. The official reception, however, takes place to-day. The splendid band of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers was transferred to headquarters for the time being, and for several hours last evening discoursed excellent music.

At 12 o'clock M., to-day, the President will review the cavalry, and subsequently the infantry. Soon after the President arrived yesterday, there was a great display of rebel troops on the other side of the Rappahannock. It was probably a review, but not in honor of the distinguished visitor on this side of the river. The rebels seem very anxious of late to show off their troops, but for what purpose this is done is not so very apparent.

The Hopelessness of the Rebellion.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.—It is now known, on the very best authority, that John Slidell, the Confederate emissary at Paris, has written to his government that the cause of the Confederacy is utterly without prospect of success.

He says that neither in France nor England will the new nation be recognized, nor will any measures of intervention be adopted. Both Governments may for a time play with the subject, to please the taste of the aristocratic classes, but neither of them is strong enough to take a decided step in the face of public opinion.

It is understood that he has consequently advised his Government to make the best terms it can for a return to the Union. Without foreign aid, the struggle is only a prolongation of misery and ruin.

Slidell does not say so, but it is well known from other sources, that the strong feeling in favor of the North created by the Emancipation decree, has compelled the Ministers to refrain from all acts of hostility toward the Free States.

Fernando Wood on "War Democrats."

Fernando Wood made a speech in New York, on Tuesday night of this week, in which he said:

If the Democratic party shall select a War Democrat, [hisses] there will be no change of policy. A War Democrat—a man who proclaims himself a Democrat, and then is elected President of the United States upon a war platform—must necessarily carry out a war programme; and if he carries out a war platform, why, what difference will there be between that man pursuing a policy of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the man who now is pursuing a vigorous prosecution? [Applause.] I hold, therefore, that if the War Democrats, or if our Democratic National Convention, adopts a war platform, and if they place upon that platform a War Democrat, and elect him to the office, the only difference will be, one set of men for another instead of the other. [Laughter and applause.] These new War Democrats will come in more hungry than those lazy, fat rascals who are now hanging round. [Applause and laughter.] And instead of two thousand millions of dollars to be owed at the end, in four years it will be twenty times as much, because Democrats can out-steal any other class of men. [Applause and laughter.] Now, I say there must be a change of policy; we must have, not only a change of men, but a change measures; we must not only put the War Republicans out of office, but we must keep the War Democrats out of office.

The Rebel Bread Riots.

IN RICHMOND.

A letter from Baltimore says:

Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, adds to his statement of the bread riot in Richmond, that Gen. Winder, after failing to appease the crowd, sent for Jefferson Davis, who appeared and addressed the multitude. Finally, they promised to go home if he would agree to supply them with daily rations, which he agreed to do.

The scene was one of indescribable horror. After this, a renegade Confederate General from Indianapolis, Indiana, came forward and publicly stated, that from all the information in his possession, he thought the Southern Confederacy might, possibly, hold out for three months under the present circumstances, but no longer, unless they obtained better means of procuring food and clothing than were now available, or likely to be. Starvation and insurrection are inevitable, unless relief is obtained, and no prospects therefor were apparent.

Col. Stewart is well known and perfectly trustworthy.

IN PETERSBURGH.

The Suffolk correspondent of the Baltimore American writes, 7th instant, as follows:

I am just informed by a deserter, that on last Wednesday, the women of Petersburgh, soldiers' wives and others, rose en masse, and visiting the stores of the mercenary speculators who have been enriching themselves by holding all necessities of life at an enormous price, helped themselves forcibly to what they wanted, pitching out goods to the poor and needy as they went. My informant left Petersburgh on Wednesday, and, sick of the war, is trying to get to a land of peace and plenty. He is intelligent, and says that the great mass of the people of Virginia, soldiers and all, are heartily sick of the war.

IN ATLANTA.

The Atlanta, Georgia, papers state that a few days ago some fifteen or twenty women, residents of that city, all decently dressed, collected together on one of the principal streets and made an impression of about 200 pounds of bacon belonging to private parties. They did it in a quiet, yet bold and determined manner, one of them quietly taking out a Colt's revolver, and standing guard, while the others removed the bacon. They first offered to buy it at prices such as the Government is paying, but finding the holder unwilling to sell at such rates, announced their determination to seize it, which determination they resolutely carried out. They were soldiers' wives who had large families to support.

New Advertisements

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber has obtained a bill of divorce from Lucy A. Sherman, all persons are cautioned against harboring the said Lucy A. on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting.
ap10-c?-3t LORENZO D. SHERMAN.

REAL ESTATE TITLE BOOKS.
The undersigned, because of a contemplated change of residence and therefore necessary abandonment of the project, offers for sale a
SET OF TITLE BOOKS
Upon which he has been engaged for the past three years, and which are completed to the year 1852. The arrangement and system of these books are an improvement upon those adopted by him in the compilation of the Title Books now owned by J. G. SHORTALL & CO., and
Render the Accuracy of the Book Absolutely Certain.
To any young professional man these Books offer a promising enterprise. For terms and other information, apply to
ap12-c?-3t J. MASON PARKER, No. 8 Portland Block.

REMOVAL.—Todd, Dexter & Co. have removed from 141 to
124 South Water street,
Where they will continue to transact a General Commission business, and would respectfully solicit consignment of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. ap12-c?-1m

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of any business that may be presented.
ap5-c?-1m J. W. McGENNISS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FLAX AND Hemp Growers and Manufacturers.
SANDFORD & MALLORY'S
FLAX AND HEMP MACHINES.
PATENTED SEPT. 16th, 1862.
This celebrated machine will, with a two horse power and two men, or boys to attend to it, work up 1,800 pounds of rotted or unrotted, straight or tangled flax straw per day, taking out all but ten to fifteen pounds of the above to every 100 pounds, and if it be from straight rotted straw will, with the labor of two men to attend it, yield about 500 pounds of dressed flax worth about [illegible] cents per pound. It will also, in once going through the machine, dress and clean Hemp and prepare it for market.
This machine weighs about 1,200 pounds. Price $[illegible] at the factory. Larger and smaller sizes will soon be manufactured. MR. NELSON STILLMAN, is our GENERAL AGENT for the States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, and will have machines on exhibition and in operation in CHICAGO. All orders from the above States for machines, or for information respecting them, should be addressed to him at Chicago, and will receive prompt attention.
MALLORY & SANFORD, New York.
For Circulars giving full information in regard to machines the prices and also giving proper culture of Flax, &c., address NELSON STILLMAN, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill. ap12-c?-3w

FIRE PROOF SAFES AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
Manufactured by
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.
No other Safes in this country will begin to compare with these in Workmanship and Finish.
Made with heavy round bolts and silver-plated handles.
We challenge the WORLD to produce their equals in any respect. The manufacturers are all practical mechanics and working men, and acknowledged to be the best workmen in their line of any in AMERICA. We take great pleasure in publishing the following letters:

CHICAGO, April 9, 1863.
F. W. PRATT & Co., Agent:
Dear Sir—The Fire Proof Safe, with Burglar Proof Box, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., of Cincinnati, that we purchased of you in March last, we are happy to say, gives entire satisfaction. For strength and beauty of finish it is unequaled. It has been admired by all that have seen it, and we regard it as perfect security against both Fire and Burglars.
Respectfully yours,
WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.

FULTON ELEVATOR OFFICE,
CHICAGO, April 18, 1863.
F. W. PRATT:
Dear Sir—The Fire Proof Safe, with Burglar Proof Chest, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, purchased of you in April 1862, gives entire satisfaction. We consider it the very best Safe we ever saw. Your firm deserves great credit and large patronage, for the fine improvements and elegant finish introduced by them in their Safes.
GEORGE STURGES & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF COFFIN & PADDOCK,
AURORA, ILL., April 6, 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed herewith please find our draft for $[illegible], as payment for No. 8 Safe, received last Saturday. It is certainly the best Safe we ever saw, and we shall have no fears of Fires nor Burglars after this.
Respectfully yours,
COFFIN & PADDOCK.

GALENA ELEVATORS, CHICAGO, April 19, 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Esq.:
Dear Sir—We purchased of you in December last a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, manufactured by Messrs. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. It affords us much pleasure to state, that it is the most perfect in its construction of anything of the kind we have ever seen, and we are fully of the opinion that it will answer the purpose for which such an article is designed.
Respectfully yours,
CHARLES W. WHEELER & CO.

SYCAMORE, DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
March 13, 1863.
F. W. PRATT, Chicago:
The Diebold, Bahmann & Co. Safe I bought of you for the County records came through all right. We are very much pleased with it. The Lock works like a charm. The Safe is pronounced by every one to be far superior to any Safe in town. Indeed, I sadly regret that we did not buy this style of Safe one year ago, instead of the one we did.
I am so well pleased with it that I desire you to send me one for my own use. Send me a No. 3; ship by Dixon Air Line, and send bill by mail as before.
Yours, respectfully,
AARON K. STILES.

We are now prepared to furnish Banks, Bankers, State and County Treasurers, Insurance Offices, Jewelers and Business Men, with the celebrated Safes on short notice.
Also, BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, with COVERT'S PATENT BANK LOCK, the Premium Lock of America. Fifteen of them are in use in Chicago.
F. W. PRATT,
ap12-c?-6net 13 LASALLE STREET.

New Advertisements.

NEW BOOKS AT WALSH'S.
The Every Day Philosopher.
By the author of the Country Parson, &c.
1 Vol. 12mo.....Price $1.
ON LIBERTY.
By Rev. [illegible] Mill.....1 Vol. 12mo. Price $1 25
Character and Influence of Washington.
By M. Guizot.....1 Vol. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
LULU, A NOVEL.
1 Vol. 12mo.....Price $1.25
Sorgo, or Northern Sugar Cane.
Cloth, 75 cents.....Paper, 50 cents.
All new books received as soon as published, and forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of the advertised retail price. Scarce books and all foreign works procured to order at short notice. JOHN R. WALSH, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill. ap12-c?-1t

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
NO SEA SICKNESS.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
22,500 tons burthen will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, April 18.	Saturday, May 9.
Tuesday, June 2.	Tuesday, June 23.
First Cabin.....$95 to $135	Second Cabin.....$72
Third Cabin.....$[illegible]	Steerage.....$30

First and second cabin excursion tickets to Liverpool and back at a fare and a half. Prepaid passage certificates issued.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in treasury notes. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. Berths should be secured immediately. For further particulars apply to
JAMES WARRACK, 11 Lake St., Chicago.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
ap11c?-7t-1aje3-cwaward

CHICAGO
EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE,
130 South Clark Street,
Established for the exclusive treatment of the
Eye, Ear, Catarrh
AND
THROAT DISEASES,
Under the professional charge of
S. CLESSON PRATT, M. D.,
Principal of Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Boston, Lecturer upon Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, Author of the Anti-Catarrhal Practice for Catarrh and Throat Diseases, Medical Hydrokinetics, etc., etc.
In response to the very generous encouragement heretofore received from a large class of patients in this State and throughout the West, I have felt induced to establish an Institution in this city upon the same plan, and as a branch of the Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Boston, at the head of which, during the last seven years, it has been my pleasure to preside as Principal and Consulting Physician. In this endeavor it is believed the plan of operations is such as to afford every facility and advantage in the diagnosis and RATIONAL treatment of all diseases and derangements of the organs of Special Sense. The attention of Physicians and others interested is respectfully invited to a knowledge of the principles and modus operandi governing me in this feature of special practice.
Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., and positively no professional calls received at other hours, nor on Sunday, except in case of necessity, and by special appointment.
S. CLESSON PRATT, M. D.,
ap12-c643-1t 130 South Clark street, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. It is easier to cure CATARRH than CONSUMPTION. The symptoms of Catarrh at first are very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and have frequent attacks, are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. The nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, becoming thick and adhesive, as the disease becomes chronic, and is got rid of by blowing the nose or falls into the throat, and is hawked or coughed off. The breath becomes offensive. It may destroy the sense of smell and cause deafness, &c. Price of Catarrh Remedy $2.00. Sent by express. Office 131 South Clark street, (up stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4307, Chicago, Ill. ap12-c?-1mcod

TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, April 4th, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, April 14th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for Grading and Planking the Alley running north and south through the centre of Block forty-six (46), Original Town of Chicago, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work on file in the office of this Board.
The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied with a bond (blanks for which can be had at this office) signed by the bidder and two sureties, conditioned that the work shall be executed for the price mentioned in the bid, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder.
Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Planking Alley in Block 46, O. T." This Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids received.
J. [illegible] CARPENTER,
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.
ap12-c?-5net

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
The above Scale has been adopted by the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
IN THE
New York Custom House
AND OTHER POINTS.
We offer for sale all kinds, embracing HAY, CATTLE, PLATFORM and RAILROAD SCALES. A complete and compact
ARMY SCALE,
IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY.
Our success in the introduction of the above Scales in the Northwest having more than equalled our anticipations, we shall continue the sale as heretofore, any report to the contrary (circulated by rivals) being entirely unfounded.
Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit,
A very great advantage in a flat country.
Prices as low as any Scale that has merit. All Scales sold at a low list price.
Attempts having been made in many cases to undersell to our customers, we are determined to meet such unfair competition in every instance. Apply to
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
Agents for Howe's Scales,
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Wire, Nails,
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WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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50 TONS FIRST QUALITY,
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Of every description, at [illegible]
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New, Choice & Desirable Goods,
Of every description, at the lowest prices.
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167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, April 4 1863.

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Magneto-Electric Machines,
A fine article at the corner of
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HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
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Are prepared to show their extensive
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The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing
SPRINGS AND AXLES,
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Also, a large assortment of
HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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Trade supplied at Lowest Cash Prices.
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1ST OF APRIL, 1863.
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Cash Capital,	$400,000.00
Cash Assets,	580,167.96
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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The glibness and easy confidence with which many journals of the West talk of a war with Great Britain, are painful. War may come. The English Government is our deadly foe. It is permitting acts, every day that are ample justification for any reprisals that we may choose to make. But because she is the aggressor, and because the depredations upon our commerce, at which she connives, are, in an international point of view, simply atrocious, war is none the less a calamity, than if our cruisers had provoked it; and we pray our rulers to exhaust the resources of diplomacy, and to appeal, after that, to the justice of mankind, before they make hostilities inevitable. Our one job, not yet concluded, is big enough to demand all our energies, all our resources in men and money, and all the naval and military skill of which we are masters. But let no phantoms of danger to the prosperity of the country, still indistinct and afar off, but destined, if we must engage in new contests, to become appalling realities; let no complication of difficulties, or accumulation of disasters at home, make the Republic show a coward or craven face. If only through war we have a chance for international justice, and the observance of the spirit as well as the forms of international law, war must be our business. Our Government, our institutions, our honor, our future *status* among the nations, demand of us that, cost what it may, we shall at least struggle for the maintenance of what Great Britain would destroy.

We know not what immediate danger threatens our foreign relations. Report says that Mr. Seward has informed the Court of St. James that the sailing of any more privateers from English ports, to prey upon our commerce, will be taken as an "unfriendly act." The language of diplomacy, unlike that of the stump, hides great things under simple words. The phrase which Mr. Seward is said to have used, means apology and reparation, or a fight. And as that Court accepts it, so will be the result. But report is a liar of such infinite capability, and Mr. Seward is himself sometimes so tortuous and uncertain, that we know not what has been done. The markets, unless the action of our Government has been kept more profoundly secret than such things usually are, show that commercial confidence in the preservation of peace is not disturbed; and that war is a thing yet thought to be improbable. But a single dispatch may change all this; and long before we are prepared for the event, hostilities may be commenced.

Men of the Northwest! in view of the possibilities of the situation and the momentous consequences which will follow the firing of the first gun, we entreat you to do nothing, in the way of popular clamor, to force our Government onward in the war-path. Let us, we beg you, have no bravado, no gasconade. Never did a nation, more than ours, have need of all the aids that patriotism, discretion, ample knowledge and heroic courage can give. Never had it so much to fear from national antipathy, from overweening self-confidence and from ignorance and the braggart spirit, as at this moment. Let us look the difficulties in the face like men who see beyond the events of the hour, and have done with the flippancy which makes no account of the struggle toward which we are drifting.

THE REBELLION AND FAMINE.

Apart from all considerations of Federal victory in the field, the rebels have to encounter the new and terrible enemy of famine. We have so hemmed them in on all sides by land and sea, and have extended our lines so far into the interior of the Southern States that they can neither get food from abroad, nor grow it at home in sufficient quantities to feed their armies, and the remnant of the population which has been spared by the conscription.

Awhile ago it was treason of the deadliest sort for any one in the Confederate States to sell, or allow to be sold, a single pound of cotton, and every one was under an oath, expressed or understood, to burn his cotton rather than allow it to fall into Federal hands. They were under a similar obligation to destroy any steamer which should dare to attempt to carry cotton to New Orleans.

So terrible a thing, however, is hunger, that neither the authority of Jeff. Davis, nor the penalties of treason, nor the loyalty of the rebels to the cause for which they are fighting, have been powerful enough to restrain them from breaking through all the barriers which stood between the food of the North and the famine which menaced them. Hence, they have taken advantage of the recent regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in respect to commercial intercourse with them, and sent, last week, two thousand bales of cotton to New Orleans, from the borders of the Lake. This is a larger amount of the staple than was ever received there during the days of peace, and is conclusive evidence of the condition to which they are reduced, for want of the necessaries of life.

They look in vain for these to the Confederate government, and get no sympathy from it. It is too absorbed in its ambitions to care for human life, except as the machinery of battle. And we cannot wonder that loyal and disloyal men, in those States, should prefer to convert their cotton into food, even at the risk of a death punishment for it, rather than see it lie idle in their storehouses, and liable at any moment to the conscription of the authorities, at prices which are inadequate, and scrip which is a mockery of value.

It is not predicated, from this willingness on their part to trade with us, that they are therefore desirous of returning to their allegiance; nor is it at all certain that this extraordinary consignment of cotton to the buyers at New Orleans will be continued, on a like scale, for any great length of time, although there is strong probability that such will be the case, judging from the scarcity of food within the rebel boundaries—a fact which is acknowledged and deplored by their leading representative journals.

The chances of war have thus thrown the scourge of famine on our side, and whether we use it to the full extent of its tremendous horror or not, we shall certainly benefit by it. These two thousand bales, at 50 cents per pound, are worth $400,000, and involve that amount of merchandise in exchange for them. It will be curious enough, and without a precedent in warfare, if a prosperous trade should be established between the North and South whilst they are fighting for very life. We may be in a condition to become parties to such a transaction, and able to afford it. They will be compelled into it, forced to afford it, and what we gain in dimes and dollars, they will gain in sustenance, and increased ability to fight us.

HAGER'S CASE AGAIN.

The important documents in the case of Hager, now being tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal at Joliet—a tribunal that sits with closed doors—were not only given to the secular journals in the Presentment that appeared in our columns; but so anxious were the prosecution to post up the public in *ex parte* statements which assumed Hager's guilt, that most of the important papers in the affair were printed on a broadside or extra, and sent out through the Diocese, folded up with the Church journal of which the Reverend Bishop is the controlling spirit. After all this was done, after the journal [illegible] had vented its rage and spleen upon Hager's head in more than one editorial article, and while Mr. Hager's counsel were looking to the trial and the publication of the proceedings as his defence, [illegible] secular and theological, that [illegible] the damaging and [illegible] the doors of the Courtroom were banged to with violence, a guard was posted at the key hole, and the few attendants were pledged upon honor to secrecy and silence that they dare not break. So far as the outside public are concerned, Mr. Hager is already condemned. This may be good ecclesiastical polity; but it is nevertheless rank injustice, the toleration of which for one moment, by the Court in question, will destroy the value of its finding, whatever that may be. One thing more: Mr. Hager is denied the opportunity given to robbers, murderers, secessionists and man-sellers, of confronting the witnesses who are to swear him into disgrace. By command of his Lordship, the Chief Inquisitor, the accused is compelled to sit behind the witnesses' stand, and in such a position that he can see only the back of whomsoever may be testifying! This on the plea of consideration for the modesty and delicacy of the accusers. This on command of the Bishop, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the counsel of the accused! The Judge who, in any civilized country in the world, should do such a thing in a civil tribunal, would be promptly impeached and severely punished. The law believes in the magnetism and power of the human eye!

We are not Hager's partisans. We do not know him. We don't care a farthing for him. But the public ought to be told that, in the forms through which his conviction is sought, he is abused. His guilt or innocence is a matter that we have not considered—something that we know nothing about. He may be blacker than Satan is painted, or purer than any whose chastity he is said to have assailed. But let him have fair play—if not in the court room, then outside of it!

A CATHOLIC OPINION.

With the exception of *Brownson's Review* and the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, the organs of the Catholic Church in this country, have been greatly disinclined to favor the movement for the abolition of slavery, even as a war measure. We might go further and say that the Catholic laity and clergy, Catholic journals and influence, in the North, are the firm supports upon which the man-selling party depends. Hence when we can count upon the return of two influential organs of opinion to the path which the authorities of the Church have marked out for true Catholics to pursue, we may accept the fact as an evidence that, even in the Catholic portion of the people of the free States, the revolution which has made a great portion of our countrymen Abolitionists, is profoundly felt, and that before the contest with the Slave Power is ended, all the adherents of that great ecclesiastical body will be found co-operating with whomsoever will accept their aid, in the endeavor to make this government and all its subjects, really, as they are in theory, FREE! The *Telegraph*, to which we have referred, predicts this change thus:

> "It is not in a factious spirit or a fanatical spirit that we write, but under the strong conviction that a great change is at hand in the political welfare of the country, and that it is of some consequence to Catholics to decide wisely what part to take. This can not be done by crying out "ignorance," "abolition," but by friendly discussion. Whether we like it or not, slavery is extinguished in the United States, and all that we have to do is to decide how we shall accomodate ourselves to coming events."

A fact, and an admonition that all men, whether Catholics or Protestants, would do well to heed.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The New York *Tribune* makes a classification of the next House of Representatives, as follows: Republicans, 85; All others (including Rollins of Missouri,) 74. The friends of the Administration are thus a long way ahead, with the following States to hear from:

Vermont	3
West Virginia	3
California	3
Missouri (vacancy)	1
Kentucky	10
Total	20

Of these at least eight will be Administration men.

It is not probable that any will be elected from Tennessee or any other preponderately rebel State, for want of Legislative authority to apportion under the census of 1860.

Cincinnati Election.

The following is the vote cast in Cincinnati last Monday, for Mayor.—Col. Harris was the Union candidate, and Torrence the candidate of the Copperheads:

WARDS.	MAYOR. Harris.	Torrence.
First Ward	577	635
Second Ward	596	271
Third Ward	581	813
Fourth Ward	554	1017
Fifth Ward	658	302
Sixth Ward	449	847
Seventh Ward	740	348
Eighth Ward	1174	946
Ninth Ward	447	977
Tenth Ward	1117	592
Eleventh Ward	1289	712
Twelfth Ward	1898	1455
Thirteenth Ward	186	784
Fourteenth Ward	915	451
Fifteenth Ward	1256	682
Sixteenth Ward	1042	782
Seventeenth Ward	894	284
Total	13102	11958
Union majority	1144	

The average majority on the whole ticket was 1,250.

Before the election, it was claimed by the Copperheads that the Germans were going to bolt the Union ticket, and vote with them, on account of the Conscription Act. But the result shows that the largest gains for the Union ticket were in the German Wards. The Second and Fifth Wards are composed chiefly of Americans; the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth of Irish, and the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, are made up chiefly of Germans. The Twelfth is like our old Seventh—half Germans and half Irish. It will be seen that the Teutons did their duty manfully.

Connecticut.

The total vote of the State is nearly 80,000. The vote has been rarely exceeded in the State, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers in the field. The following is the vote by counties. The returns include every town in the State except New Fairfield.

	Buckingham.	Seymour.
Hartford County	8,167	8,101
New Haven County	7,366	8,433
New London County	5,479	4,309
Fairfield County	6,368	6,597
Litchfield County	4,700	4,211
Tolland County	2,620	1,935
Windham County	3,490	1,950
Middlesex County	2,843	2,845
Total	41,043	38,333
Buckingham's majority	2,710.	

The town of New Fairfield will not change the result ten votes. The rest of the State ticket is elected by an average of about 2,000 majority.

For Members of Congress, the majorities are nearly as follows:

I. Col. Henry C. Deming (Union)	338
II. Hon. James E. English (Dem.)	1,100
III. Augustus Brandegee (Union)	2,500
IV. John H. Hubbard (Union)	3 to 400

The Union Sheriffs are chosen in Hartford, Litchfield, New London, Windham, and Tolland counties; the Democratic in New Haven, Middlesex, and Fairfield—the two latter by some 150 majority each.

Parson Brownlow

will speak for the Union at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the evening of the 14th inst. (Tuesday.)

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—This old county, in Northwestern Illinois, has pretty effectually cleaned out the Copperheads. In Galena, where the Copperheads had 300 or 400 majority last fall, and which is the home of the two traitors, Johnson and Sheban, the Copperhead Supervisor was only elected by 80 majority. The patriotic Union men elect Supervisors in every town but five in the county, thus preventing the traitors from getting control of the juries so as to harrass loyal men. The best Democrats in the county now swear that their party has been ruined by its complicity with traitors, and particularly by a dirty little treasonable sheet, called the *Galena Democrat*, edited by an old Buchanan Copperhead, by the name of Everett, who was the confederate of Charley Pine, when he published the *Herald* in this city, and libelled day by day the late Senator Douglas.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 9th has the vote of thirty counties on the Constitutional amendment providing that all persons born in the State after the 4th of July next shall be free. They foot up for the amendment 27,783; against it, 571. There are fourteen counties to hear from.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE FARMERS.—The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has received eighteen cases of rice from our minister in Japan, which is adapted to the uplands of this country. It is now ready for distribution to all who make [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE HORSE OWNER'S HAND BOOK.—A Practical Treatise on the most obvious Diseases Peculiar to Horses, together with Directions for the most Rational Treatment; Containing, also, some Valuable Information on the Art of Shoeing Horses. By Geo. H. Dodd, V. S., &c. &c. Chicago: Lord & Smith; S. C. Griggs & Co.; 1863.

Dr. Dodd, of this city, is no pretender to veterinary science. He has mastered his profession in its generalities and details; and his success as a practitioner is the highest testimonial that can be given to his skill. The Doctor is the author of several volumes devoted to his specialty, all of which show evidences of his intimate knowledge of that about which he writes. In the volume before us, he has put in convenient compass, for the non-professional reader, the results of his many years of study and practice, and the result is a work that is indispensable to every man whose fancy or business makes him the owner or guardian of horseflesh in any of its grades. The description of diseases is in each case, clear, accurate and full; and the methods of treatment are given so that no man can mistake. The chapter on Shoeing is not the least important in the book. It relates to a matter but little understood, but nevertheless one of the first consideration, particularly in the West, where so many valuable animals are not only tortured but ruined by the ignorance and mistaken officiousness of farriers. We commend the "Hand Book" as one of the most complete volumes of the sort, whether relating to Veterinary Surgery or anything else, that has ever come under our observation.

April Elections.

Galesburg—At the municipal election held in Galesburg on Monday last, J. F. Dunn, the Unconditional Union candidate for Mayor was elected by 430 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Magnolia—The Unionists of Magnolia, elected their entire ticket on Monday.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Clinton—Elected the entire Unconditional Union ticket, by a handsome majority.

OGLE COUNTY.

Mt. Morris—Union, by 125 majority. This town gave only 45 Union majority last fall.
Pine Creek—Union, by 24 majority. Pine Creek was carried by the Copperheads last fall by 26 majority.
Pine Rock—Union. Average majority 40.
Oregon—Union.
Rockvale—Union.

HENRY COUNTY.

The following Supervisors, all Republicans except Mascall, have been elected:

Annawan—Silas Morton.
Geneseo—Levi Stacey.
Edford—W. W. Wood.
Phenix—Benjamin Fritts.
Cambridge—Richard Mascall.
Colona—Edwards.
Atkinson—E. F. Rose.
Munson—Augustus Allen.

FULTON COUNTY.

The entire Union ticket in Farmington is elected, by a majority of thirty to forty larger than last year.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

The Unionists elected three trustees in Oquawka, on Monday, by a majority of 30.

LAKE COUNTY.

Union tickets have been elected in nearly all the towns of Lake county.

BUREAU COUNTY.

As far as heard from, the following is the result:

Union Towns—Princeton, Concord, Macon, Centre, Ohio, Tiskilwa.
Copperhead Towns—Hall, Selby, Bureau, Arispe, Westfield.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Nora—Union ticket elected.
Cortland—All Union.
Elizabeth—Union; average 60 majority.
East Galena—Copperhead.
Scales Mound—Union; 18 majority.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Springfield *Register* gives the following as the result in Sangamon county:

Springfield—W. Lavely, H. Converse, Copperheads.
Clear Lake—Josiah Francis, Republican.
Mechanicsburg—A. M. Blair, Republican.
Illiopolis—Wesley Ballard, Republican.
Loami—John Mahard, Copperhead.
Cooper—Ben. H. North, Copperhead.
Pawnee—A. S. Davenport, Copperhead.
Cartwright—J. M. Arnold, Copperhead.
Island Grove—John Lee, Copperhead.
Talkington—[illegible] Lowder, Copperhead.
Rochester—J. S. Hymour, Copperhead.
Buffalo Hart—Geo. McDonald, Copperhead.
Sackett—O. B. Baker, Copperhead.
Campbell—Ed. McConnell, Republican.
Auburn—Mathew Patton, Copperhead.
Curran—M. S. Patterson, Copperhead.
Woodside—Andrew McConnell, Copperhead.
Fancy Creek—P. D. Tilson, Republican.
Williams—M. W. Ellis Republican.
Cotton Hill—Craig White, Copperhead.
Gardner—Chas. Watts, Copperhead.
Ball—Wm. Bartle, Copperhead.

The Bread Riots in Virginia.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 7th, says that Colonel Stewart, of the 2d Indiana Regiment, one of the fourteen United States officers just released by the rebels, says that on Thursday of last week HE SAW FROM HIS PRISON WINDOW, a bread riot, composed of about three thousand women, who had clubs, guns and stones. They broke open the Government and private stores, and took bread, clothing, and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so, until Jeff. Davis and other high officials made speeches and promised the rioters that they should have what they wanted. All the other Union officers confirm this statement. The Richmond papers suppressed accounts of this matter at first, but after a day or two could not refrain from noticing it, and they confirm the statement made by Colonel Stewart and his companions. The news leaks through the lines that there was a similar riot at Petersburg, Va. We published, the other day, a letter written by Mrs. Henry S. Foote, dated at Richmond on the 6th of February, directed to a friend at Nashville. Mrs. Foote is the wife of the famous Henry S. Foote, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and now member of the Richmond Congress, representing the Nashville District. Mrs. Foote was a resident of Nashville, and a lady of wealth and high social position. A Mrs. Fulgum, who attempted to smuggle a rebel mail through Rosecrans' lines, but was captured in the enterprise, was the bearer of Mrs. Foote's letter. We quote from it the following, which gives a vivid picture of "high life" in the rebel Capital:

> RICHMOND, VA., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.
>
> MY DEAR ANNA—I have an opportunity offered this morning of conveying a letter to you, and embrace it gladly. * * *
>
> We are boarding at Mrs. Johnson's, on Governor street, just opposite Gov. Letcher's mansion. It is a large boarding house, high prices and starvation within. Such living was never known before on earth. *Tell grandma the poorest hut in the Western District of Tennessee is a palace compared with this, so far as fare goes.* We have to cook almost everything we eat in our own room. In our "larder" the stock on hand is a boiled bacon ham, which we gave only $11 for; three pounds of pure Rio coffee, which we gave $4 per pound for; and one pound of green tea, at $17 per pound; two pounds of brown sugar, at $1.75 per pound; one bushel of fine apples, about the size of a good common marble, which were presented to me by a member of Congress from Missouri; one pound of butter, at $2 per pound, and six sweet potatoes, at fifty cents. We have to give a dollar for a very small slice of pound cake at the confectionaries. I forgot to say I had a present of a fine jar of pickles and a piece of cheese, from a member also. Well, so much for the way we live. You see the board is three dollars each per day, for Mr. F. and I, and half price for the servant, and then we get *nothing on earth to eat*. Yesterday, for dinner, we had nothing on the table but two eggs and a slice of cold baker's bread and a glass of water. * * * * Don't let any one see this, but you may read it to them, except ——; I don't want the Yankees to hear what I say."

Now, if this is the style in which a Congressman's wife, and one of the Southern aristocracy, has to live at Richmond, what is the condition of the poor women? There is certainly no occasion for surprise at the bread riots. The Richmond government itself has taken to riotous living, seizing provisions wherever they can be found, for the army, and if the people are thus robbed they may be expected to "impress provisions" in their turn. We have before us a copy of the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th of March, from which we copy the following words, heretofore published, but specially interesting in this connection:

> The question of food comes before that of money; and impressments affect the supply of food more than any other action of the government. * * * * If they (the people) are properly compensated and equally dealt with, they will give all their labors and savings to the government, and give them cheerfully; but if these are exacted arbitrarily and with insolence and insult, they will not only give nothing at all, but they will take effectual measures to prevent the minions of government from obtaining what they prowl through the country to seize for a mockery of payment. * * * * Men who, in a romantic and pious enthusiasm for their country, have cheerfully given up their sons to the battle, and have assisted in a sort of mournful pride in the burial of their offspring slain on the field, have had their feelings and temper toward the government suddenly changed by the rude and rapacious action of the government press gangs.

From Havana.

The steamer Columbia at New York, brings advices from Havana to the 4th.

The English steamer Dolphin arrived there on the 2d, in charge of a national prize crew, she having been captured on the 25th off Porto Rico (she left St. Thomas on the 24th), by the Wachusett. She was in distress, having sprung a leak and being out of coal. Every facility was offered her, and she sailed the same afternoon for Key West. This is the steamer that was leaving Liverpool as the George Griswold was arriving. It was reported by the Diario de Santiago de Cuba that the gunboats Rhode Island and Santiago de Cuba had fired three shots at the French steamer Florida, a West India packet. The Alabama was believed to be again in Cuban waters.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Treatment of Rebel Prisoners.

THE FIGHT IN LOWER LOUISIANA.

THE EXPEDITION ACROSS LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1863.

Yesterday I had occasion to visit Captain Andrews, Provost-Sheriff, who has charge of the rebel prisoners confined in the Custom-House. At the moment, Capt. Youngblood and his associates of the rebel signal corps, were out of the lock-up and in Capt. Andrews' office. The room was crowded with women and young girls, who were vieing with each other in paying attention to these captured rebels. The whole affair resembled an extemporized *levee* held in honor of heroes just returned from some victorious campaign. The secesh officers and privates seemed very much at home, and the ladies seemed very much at their ease—all parties seemed mutually agreeable to each other. I noticed one lady attended by a negro man, carrying a large basket, which, from all appearances, contained some very rich delicacies—young ladies also contributed the little nick-nacks, and there was much whispering—evident confidential inquiries after parties now in the Confederate lines. While looking upon this festive scene, my mind naturally reverted to the times when the Federal prisoners under confederate rule were confined in the parish prison. No one was allowed to visit them except by stealth. They were hooted at and jeered by the mob, and one of the most respectable papers in the city very coolly suggested that they be taken out and hung. There may be a great deal of sense in permitting these extraordinary privileges to confederate prisoners; but I do not see where the advantages to the Union cause begin. One thing is certain, with rare exceptions, the women of New-Orleans, whose husbands and brothers "skedaddled" on the appearance of the Federal fleet, have slept more safely under the folds of the Star Spangled banner and under the protection of Yankee soldiery, and with their natural protectors away, than they ever did before in their eventful history; and yet they do not seem to possess that womanly quality of a ready willingness to acknowledge the hand that protects them, but seem to use their liberty, their privileges and their beauty merely to make themselves offensive to the Federal officers and soldiers, against whom, after nearly a year's occupation, they have yet to bring the first suspicion of a charge of a willingness to insult them even with a rude remark.

A Union League is about to be formed in this city which will include among its members many of our leading citizens. General Banks has given the parties interested permission to select any of the club rooms for the purpose of holding meetings. In this connection, I will remark that the 25th of April, the anniversary of the arrival of the national fleet, will be celebrated by a magnificent ball. The preparations promise already a most brilliant affair.

Just at this time the Spring weather is telling upon the tropical plants that have of late years become common in this city. A number of banana trees meet my eye daily, and I can almost literally see them grow. At all events, the advance of each day is perfectly perceptible. The leaf of the banana is some five or six feet long, and at least fifteen inches wide. One day I noticed a long, slender green stalk of some feet in length, that had pushed itself out of the enormous vegetable trunk. As the sun and air toyed with this new life, the broad part of one side of the leaf gradually unrolled itself from the stem—this accomplished, the other side of the leaf also unrolled, and the whole form was complete. Nothing could be more simple or more truly beautiful. Last summer, at Dan Hickok's, a "century plant," or cactus, after a repose of over thirty years, suddenly opened the long, lance-like leaves of its central growth, and then shot up in one night a shaft of green but tough vegetation of at least fifteen inches. For several days this shaft grew a foot every twenty-four hours; it then grew six inches in that time, until it reached the height of *thirty feet*. Now commenced the blowing process, and a hundred persons who had anxiously watched this wonderful phenomenon, and were waiting impatiently for the *denouement*, were doomed to be disappointed, for a sudden storm arose and prostrated all this magnificent beauty to the earth. Within a few days two more of these wonderful plants have commenced the preliminaries of giving birth to flowers; and that no accident shall again occur, the shafts as they rise in the air are carefully protected by supports. One of these plants in a favorable location in New York would realize to its fortunate owner a fortune by its exhibition.

A FIGHT IN LOWER LOUISIANA.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Era.]

BRASHEAR CITY, Monday, March 30, 1863.

Last Saturday morning, while sitting at a table in the cabin of the gunboat Diana, writing out my notes to send by the morning train, the engine whistle sounded. Gathering up my papers, I asked Captain Peterson, who stood beside me, if he was going to make a trip that day? He replied that he was only going to ship some coal, and not do picket duty as usual, and that he would be quiet for two or three days at least.

It appears that Capt. Peterson received orders on Saturday morning to take on board two companies of infantry, and make a reconnoissance to find whether the enemy had received reinforcements of infantry. He was to go no further than a point where a bayou from Grand Lake unites with the Atchafalaya, west of Pattersonville.

But he was not contented with simply fulfilling the letter of his commands; and hence, with a zeal which unfortunately proved fatal to him, he determined to carry his observations into the very midst of the enemy's stronghold.

Proceeding cautiously along the bayou until within half a mile of Pattersonville, on the upper side, four of the rebel cavalry suddenly came within range, and galloped along the levee road. A shell was fired at them from the Diana, without effect. They continued retreating until they reached the main body of the cavalry, consisting of several companies, which had remained concealed by a sugar house.

Upon discovering this force, instantly every gun of the Diana was brought to bear upon the enemy, shot and shell being poured into their ranks with perceptible effect. Several companies of rebel infantry now joined the cavalry, and they formed in line of battle, and kept up a sharp firing upon our men.

While all attention from the gunboat was directed to this force of infantry and cavalry, a battery of four brass field-pieces was suddenly hurried into a neighboring cornfield, at no greater distance than twenty yards from the boat, when a most active cannonading was at once commenced.

It was at this moment that Capt. Peterson, while standing on the deck, on the starboard side of the pilot-house, giving orders to his men, received a ball in his breast, which prostrated him to the deck. His only words were, "I am a dead man." He never spoke again. Hardly had Capt. Peterson fallen, when a ball struck Master's Mate Mr. Dolliver, who was standing at his post working one of the Dahlgren cannon. He was killed almost instantly. By this time it became evident that the object of the enemy was to pick off our men from the large guns. Mr. Mumford, having charge of the Parrott gun in the bow had been killed, and a perfect hail storm of bullets was showered upon those who were stationed forward.

Accordingly these pieces were abandoned, and from that time all firing ceased on board the Diana. The men could only lie flat on the decks and receive the shots of the enemy, whose firing completely riddled the upper works of the boat. The wooden bulwarks were knocked to splinters, which flew in every direction, proving more destructive than the balls of the enemy.

The third shot fired by the rebels cut the tiller ropes of the Diana, and left her helpless in the current. This damage was not repaired for some time, the boat meanwhile floating down, stern foremost, toward the enemy, who, from the short distance of sixty feet, raked her with round shot from stem to stern. All the deck officers in command were either killed or wounded. The boiler deck was torn in pieces by the shot, shell and grape poured into it by the enemy. When the boat changed position, the enemy's cannon were moved so that they might be worked with the greatest effect.

Mr. Hall, officer of the deck, was shot in the forehead, and went below, saying to the men, "Boys, fight it out till the last."

All the ship's officers armed themselves with muskets during the action, and used them constantly.

The gunboat Calhoun went up from Brashear City to Pattersonville yesterday noon, under a flag of truce, to secure the bodies of the killed, carrying provisions to the wounded, and, if possible, secure the parole of the prisoners.

The Calhoun returned during the evening, bringing the bodies of Capt. Peterson, Master's Mate Dolliver, and all the privates of the two companies of infantry, and the sailors of the Diana. All the officers were retained, and, with the exception of Lieut. Allen, sent to New Iberia. Lieut. Allen is at the house of Dr. Grant, in Pattersonville. The paroled men report that they were very kindly treated during their short imprisonment. They were kept in a guard-house thatched with palmetto leaves, and fed on corn bread and salt meat. Every attention was paid to the wounded by the women of Pattersonville. Everything in their power to bestow was freely given, although they said that there was not a barrel of flour in the place to make a dish of gruel from. They promised to cook the articles sent up to the wounded, and see that they were provided for.

Col. Gray was in command of the post.

Ninety-nine of our men were paroled. Their names have not yet been sent to the Adjutant-General's office.

There are several companies of Arizonian and Camanche Indians at the rebel camp. They are filthy and ragged, armed with every kind of weapon, and nearly all drunk when the Calhoun was at Pattersonville.

The Diana has been sent to Franklin.

OCCUPATION OF PONCHATOULA.

[From the Era, March 27.]

Intelligence has been received from Col. Clark of the 6th Michigan, commanding an expedition which was sent a few days since up the line of the Jackson Railroad from Pass Manchac, announcing the complete success thus far of his undertaking, and the dispersion of the enemy and the occupation of Ponchatoula by the forces under his command. A portion of the forces under Col. Clark landed at Pass Manchac, and proceeded directly up the railroad, while another body of troops, under Lieut. Col. Smith of the 3d Duryea Zouaves, were conveyed in sloops to Wadsboro' Landing, on the Tickfaw river, from whence they marched overland to Ponchatoula, and formed a junction with the main body of the expedition. A battery of artillery held the pass and defile, beyond which the infantry proceeded up the road. In Ponchatoula they discovered two schooners, loaded with cotton, in possession of the enemy's pickets, with whom shots were exchanged. No one was injured on our side; but it is reported that the captain of one of the vessels was killed. The two vessels, with their cargoes, were secured. The enemy, apprised of the approach of the troops under Lieut. Col. Smith, attempted to destroy their cotton-laden vessels at Wadsboro Landing, in which they were only partially successful, one of the vessels being captured by our troops, making three cargoes in all taken as the fruits of the expedition thus far. The enemy's force [illegible] whom the infantry skirmished for a distance of two miles, the enemy retreating and our troops steadily advancing, until they reached Ponchatoula, which place they occupied at 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION

Admiral Porter's Official Report.

THE MOST REMARKABLE AFFAIR ON RECORD.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

Rear-Admiral Porter's report of his recent expedition through Steel's Bayou, Deer Creek, and the other bayous and creeks, with intent to reach the Big Sunflower river, and to follow that stream into the Yazoo, which was received at the Navy Department, to-day, reads like a romance. With his iron-clads, Porter was eight days in the heart of the country, navigating a series of ditches in which not even a flat-boat ever floated before. In those eight days, although making herculean efforts, he worked his way only seventy miles and back again; one twenty-four hours was consumed in accomplishing four miles. The channels in both creeks and bayous were exceedingly narrow, so narrow in places that the boats nearly touched both banks. They were choked with fallen trees, which had to be removed, or with clumps or rows of willows which had to be pulled up by the roots. For a while the fleet crept along unobserved, the levee, which often was three feet above the guns, assisting to screen it.

When the inhabitants, who had hoped to escape the horrors of war, perceived the dreaded gunboats in the midst of their plantations, they ran down to get a nearer view, and the blacks crowded the banks of the stream, and showed gratification at the arrival of the Yankees, to whom they gave every assistance in their power.

A rebel government agent presently began putting the torch to all the cotton he could lay hands upon, and incited the planters to assist him in the work of destruction. Twenty thousand bales, according to the computation of Admiral Porter, were burned by this agent's orders, beside that marked C. S. A., which Porter himself burned, and a considerable quantity—enough, he says, to buy a gunboat, which he carried off with him.

Some of the planters, however, declined to burn their cotton, and abused the Confederate government roundly, for its purpose to make them do so, contrasting it with the action of Porter, who destroyed no private cotton. A considerable proportion of the planters manifested their affection for the old flag, and the negroes were unanimous in their devotion to it.

The fleet had accomplished a good part of its voyage before any efforts were made to stop it. News finally came that a rebel force of infantry, with artillery, was preparing to dispute the passage; that a larger force was on its way from Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being forced at the point of the bayonet, to fell trees to obstruct the channel. This information, like all that which Admiral Porter received, was brought him by the African residents of that part of the State. He sent one of his smaller boats, armed with a howitzer, in advance to checkmate the rebels, and thus fought his way successfully, for a time, putting the rebel guns to flight, scattering the sharpshooters and infantry who began to line the banks, and removing the trees almost as fast as they were felled across the stream.

The rebels, however, finally added so seriously to the obstruction of the channel, that it was with great difficulty the Admiral could proceed. At the same time news was brought him that the rebels were also at work felling trees across the stream in his rear, and planting guns with a view to his capture. Even after this news was brought him, he pushed on awhile, but finally, when within 800 yards of Rolling Fork, from which it would have been plain sailing down the Big Sunflower River into the Yazoo, miles above the fortified places in the rear of Vicksburg, he was obliged to turn back.

Had Gen. Sherman, with his soldiers, who had a shorter road than the gunboats to travel, reached this point as early as they should, a passage could have been forced and the Yazoo entered; but, receiving no intelligence of Sherman's movements, which were necessarily impeded by a want of transportation as well as by other causes, Admiral Porter deemed it prudent to return.

The obstructions thrown by the rebels in the way of his retrograde movement, would have been more serious than they were had not the natural obstacles been removed during the forward voyage, and had not Gen. Sherman's forces, first a detachment and then the main body, appeared at a critical moment. The assistance of the latter was particularly valuable in driving away the infantry and sharpshooters who annoyed the voyagers. The big guns of the iron-clads proved too much for the rifled field pieces of the rebels.

Admiral Porter reports that the country through which he passed is rich and fertile, abounding in live stock, and with barns filled with corn, of which the rebel Government owns a considerable proportion.

The white residents were, he thinks, better inclined to the Union cause when he left than when he came among them. As for the negroes, all the able-bodied ones who were not forced to stay, followed Gen. Sherman's soldiers. The rest are in a state of such demoralization that Admiral Porter thinks that little more planting will be done this season, and predicts serious trouble for the masters to come.

The only officer killed during the expedition, was Henry Sullivan, third assistant engineer of the tug Dahlia. Two others, whose names are not given, were seriously wounded. The only injury to the iron-clads, was suffered by their boats, damaged by the fallen trees.

Admiral Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers, sailors, soldiers, and boats.

Weather and the Crops.

[From the Peoria Transcript, April 10th.]

The weather is yet dry and windy, the air filled with clouds of dust which wriggles its fine particles into your eyes, your nose, your pockets, and every conceivable portion of your general make up, and changes your whole appearance. The "blue" looks of the rainy season have given way to a gray cast, which though not as miserable as the former, is, to say the least, unpleasant. But yet it is all right, and no one complains, for though we might comfortably dispense with a trifle of the briskness in the air, we cheerfully accept it for the benefits the country is deriving from the dryness of the atmosphere and the soil. The farmers are busy at work, and the prospects before them are decidedly good. We are assured that Winter wheat has not looked so well for the past twenty years. Of Spring wheat, the greater portion has not yet been sowed, but what is up looks fine, and bids fair to do unusually well. The present opportunity is being taken advantage of, however, and the farmers are getting their Spring wheat into the ground as rapidly as possible. The fruit trees are all alive, and promise an unusual crop. Especially is this true of peach trees, of which we learn there are a great many young ones this season already budded, and betokening a harvest of this fruit such as we have never before known. We are truly glad to learn that the signs are so cheering, and trust we shall have no drawback to them to record.

Miscellaneous War Items.

Prentice says: Some people cry "peace, peace, while there is no peace." Let us cry "war, war," while there is war.

It is declared that the rebels at Vicksburg have discovered, or are using, some new explosive agent, whereby projectiles are sent through the air without noise.

Major-General Heintzelman has issued orders directing that the garrisons of the fortifications around Washington shall be regularly and carefully drilled in artillery practice.

No paymaster has gone to the Army of the Potomac, "the roads being so bad that passing among the regiments is very inconvenient." So says a Washington correspondent. That will do!

A planter disguised as a negro, having his face and hands blacked, was lately discovered attending church at Hilton Head, by one of his former slaves, who informed the guard, and he was arrested. It is thought there are many such spies about the camp.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the stars and bars have gone out of use by general consent as the confederate flag, because it is of too great resemblance to the Yankee concern. The crimson battle-flag, with a St. Andrew's cross of blue, is in general use in the confederate armies.

The Richmond *Whig* jocularly says: "The small-pox has almost disappeared at Richmond and the 'camp itch' has taken its place. The change is a matter of congratulation, the itch being less dangerous and loathsome than the small-pox, and better adapted to the condition of the people, who have been obliged to scratch for a living for some time past."

THE PRESIDENT AS A MILITARY MAN.—The New York *Times*, in an article on the report of the War Committee, says: "The report embodies a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's correspondence with Gen. McClellan, and of his orders concerning military matters; and so far as a general comprehension of results and an estimate of the measures requisite to attain them is concerned, they show the President to be, as a military man, infinitely Gen. McClellan's superior. His letters and orders are marked always by clear, practical good sense, and evince a just apprehension of what each emergency required, which we fail to detect in the action or the writing of his subordinate.

OUTRAGE!—The Savannah *Republican* has a thrilling story of the awful outrages perpetrated by Higginson's black soldiers in Woodstock, Florida. They actually picketed the "residences of the first families," "stole" four brother darkies belonging to a "Madame Alberti, and in one case, when a woman of Southern blood, indignant that a black-guard should be placed over her, started to demand white protection, "impudently declared" that they could protect her as well as anybody! The Savannah journalist has hard scraping to find words strong enough to express his indignation on account of these abuses of the chivalry.

The bread riot in Richmond proves to have been a formidable affair, in which men and women for a time held the laws at bay. The object was, according to the papers of that city, to plunder dry goods, fancy and millinery stores, all being robbed as well as those which contained the necessaries of life. The mob was led by a woman in a position above want.

PERSONAL.

The Galena *Advertiser* says Mr. Washburne has recovered from the effects of his late accident, and is now about again, as usual.

—The loyal women of Philadelphia have, within a few days past, organized a number of Union Leagues in that city, to encourage the spirit of loyalty to the Government, and assist in the good work of aiding the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

—The New York *World* pitches into the Copperhead speech of Fernando Wood, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening. Saul is certainly among the prophets.

—McDowell is said to have found evidence that three members of the staff of Gen. Curtis have engaged in cotton speculations, but there is nothing to show that the General himself had any knowledge of their operations.

—Ezra Cornell, President of the New York State Educational Society, has given $50,000 to the town of Ithica, for the erection of a building for a public library.

—Alderman Charles Henry Hall, having been named as a prominent attendant at the recent Fernando Wood meeting at the Cooper Institute, sends a note to the N. Y. *Herald*, stating that he doesn't train in that crowd.

—In the Polish language, *cz* is pronounced like ch soft in English, and the English W is the Polish V. So the name of the leader in the new struggle for the independence of Poland should be pronounced Lan-ga-velsh; accent on the last syllable.

—We observe by our foreign papers that Mr. George Peabody, who has been for some time at Nice on account of his health, gave a magnificent banquet on the day of the Prince of Wales' marriage, in honor of that event. About 180 guests of various nationalities were present. The walls of the room, as well as the ornaments on the table, were decorated with the flags of France, England, Denmark and the United States, grouped together as emblematic of their permanent union and alliance. Lord Brougham was present, and made a speech very complimentary to Mr. Peabody. Several other speeches were made in English and French, and the occasion passed off very pleasantly.

—George Wilkes has prepared a pamphlet entitled "McClellan, from Ball's Bluff to Antietam." Wilkes' *Spirit* says of this document:

> It was prepared by Mr. Wilkes at the request of a powerful loyal league, who ordered 100,000 copies for free distribution in the armies of the East and West. They are, therefore, not intended for the general public, unless the public should require an extra edition for itself.

☞ Maple sugar is being manufactured in large quantities in this neighborhood this season, and the manufacturers are realizing a fine price for it—fifteen cents a pound being the figures asked for it. The opening of the sugar camps has increased the attractions of the "Big Woods" as a pleasure drive, and gives additional sweetness to the delightful excursions.—*Dunn Co. (Wis.) Lumberman, 4th.*

General Notices.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing in any manner upon the George Patent Hair Crimper for waving ladies' hair, as they will be prosecuted for so doing. The genuine are properly stamped, and the direction upon the boxes accompanying them, should show that they emanate from the wholesale depot, 337 Broadway, New York. A. A. LIVINGSTON, Owner and proprietor of the Patent.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, CHICAGO, ILL., April 10th, 1863.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to publish, for the benefit of all concerned, the following dispatch: "WASHINGTON, March 31st, 1863.
"CAPT. J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army:—The authority to raise four Regiments of Infantry and one of cavalry as State or Home Guards in Illinois, is countermanded.
"By order of the Secretary of War,
"P. SCOTT KETCHUM, Brig. Gen'l A. I. Gen'l."
I am also directed to forbid the furnishing of any supplies or the incurring of any expenses for said troops. J. A. POTTER, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.
The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its
Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.
This Coffee compares favorably with, and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is
Sold at about Half the Price:
It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in papers in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—
"MILES' SANO COFFEE."
In the centre of which is a cut of a lady holding a coffee pot. The labels are red, green, and blue, and are copy-righted. Observe the label PARTICULARLY, as parties are putting up an INFERIOR article, to resemble the GENUINE SANO, as near as the law permits. It is packed in white wood boxes of 50 lbs; also, in bulk in kegs and barrels. Also on hand MILES' OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, MARACAIBO, ST. DOMINGO, RIO, DANDELION, and RYE COFFEES, of superior quality, in Tin Foil papers and boxes, similar to Sano. Dealers will please send for Circulars and List of Prices. Orders by mail or Express promptly executed. L. F. HOLMAN, 36 Harrison st., New York, Sole Agent for the United States.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

REMOVAL: CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT, PAPER DEALERS, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 86 Dearborn Street. (OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.)

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS. Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Roast Meats, Poultry, Game, Soups, Tripe, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, &c., of every variety, put up in HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS, by FITHIAN & POGUE, at their extensive Packing and Factory, Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by their Sole Agents, ARCHER & REEVES, 45 North Water street, and 46 North Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] Price List.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 600 Boxes MESSINA FRUIT
This day received direct from importers. The trade—from whom cash orders are solicited—will find it to their interest to order from me. A. C. HUBBERT, Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 8, 1863.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!!
To Union Clubs and Loyal Men Everywhere.
How a Free People conduct a Long War. A Chapter from English History. By Charles J. Stille, Esq., of Philadelphia.
The above very able Pamphlet, by Mr. Stille, received the commendation of the President, and has been published by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution, and re-printed in many loyal Journals of the North.
An edition has been printed, and is for sale at the TRIBUNE office at the following rates, viz: $2.50 per hundred and $15.00 per 1,000. Send orders early and accompanied by the cash.

NOTICE.—Where is the man who wants to advertise from $10 to $5,000 in country papers, located in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and pay for the same, in merchandise or any convertible property? N. B.—This is a rare opportunity for any person wanting to advertise, and has got the stock. Address Post Office Box 312, Chicago.

TO THE LADIES.—Braid Patterns!! Braid Patterns!! Braid Patterns!!! The largest and most fashionable assortment of new and elegant Braid Patterns for Cloaks, Dresses, &c., to be found in Chicago, can be obtained at 144½ State street, opposite Peck Court. PATTERNS DESIGNED TO ORDER. Parties from the country supplied by addressing as above.

A VARIETY.—Twenty-seven octave Pianos; one second hand do; one six octave Melodeon; one five octave do; for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, by J. PRESTON.

TREES.—Finest Ornamental Shade Trees ever offered. Silverleaf Maple, Silverleaf Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Golden Willow, Rose of Sharon and American Arbavita, from seven to seventeen feet in height. All Nursery Grown Trees at J. C. FOSSETT'S, on Madison street, two blocks west of Union Park. I will be there from 2 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at the Clarendon House, 231 Randolph street, will meet attention. F. P. BALDWIN.

BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trade at their rooms on MONDAY EVEN'G, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JNO. F. BEATY, Sec'y.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Those wishing a nice article of Maple Sugar can get it at No. 5 Wigwam Building, Market Street. Country merchants can have orders filled at the lowest market price. BRAYTON & YOUNG, Commission Merchants.

FLAX SEED
From selected seed, and screened for
SOWING PURPOSES.
A Limited Quantity
FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER,
—AT—
Chicago Lead and Oil Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS, Just Received. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 LAKE STREET.

DANTZ'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY, 44 and 46 Lasalle St., over Bank of Montreal, (Established in June 1856.) OPEN ONLY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK. [illegible] E. S. DANTZ, Principal.

Miscellaneous.

TRIMMING RIBBONS, plain and quilted,
Trimming Velvets,
BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves,
SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
Large lots, newly received, and greatly reduced in price. Close buyers please call.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake Street.

FOR SPRING OF 1863.
A CHOICE STOCK OF Fresh Spring Goods
Has just been received at
STRYKER & CO'S,
131 LAKE STREET.
NEW STYLES OF
Plain, Checked and Striped Alpaca,
Paris Nankeens,
Silk Lustres,
Mozambiques,
Poplins,
DeLaines and Challis, in great variety.
NEW STYLES OF
Lama,
Cachmere,
Broche & Stella Shawls.
NEW STYLES OF
Plain and Embroidered Cloaks,
In light spring colors,
(Manufactured under our own supervision)
A large assortment of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boy's wear.
A very complete stock of HEAD NETS of all styles,
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Corsets,
Alexandre's and Jouvin's Kid Gloves,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
As cheap as can elsewhere be found, at
STRYKER & CO.'S

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863
H. & R. S. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Our stock of new goods for the spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly
ALL CASH BUYERS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
H. & R. S. WHITTEMORE & CO.

1863.—DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING,
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore for the past fourteen years, keep the largest and best assorted stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited.
AGENTS FOR
Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.

IRON AND STEEL.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water street,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails, Spikes,
Heavy Hardware.
HAVE FOR SALE LOW,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch
IMPORTED GERMAN
PLOW STEEL.
ALSO—Have all other sizes on hand,
10 Casks Cultivator Teeth,
Screw top and wedge top.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 LASALLE STREET,
Have received a large assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery,
MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE,
Worsted and Silk Embroidery Braids,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
Lace and Swiss Collarette,
Tatting, Tape Trimming,
Hair Nets in Silk and Braid,
ZEPHYR WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,
Knitting Cotton in all sizes,
EMBROIDERY and BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED.
Prices low and Terms cash.
41 LASALLE STREET.

102 LAKE STREET, 102
CHICAGO, ILL.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Having taken the Store 102 Lake street, permanently, the undersigned desires to inform the Ladies of Chicago that he has now on exhibition and will be receiving weekly from New York, one of the richest assortments of Spring Cloaks that has ever been seen in this city. I flatter myself that from my long experience in the business in New York, I will merit a share of your patronage. I solicit a call before making your selections. DANIEL KARR, 102 Lake street.
N. B.—A full assortment of children's Cloaks.

McCONKEY & HALL,
Curers and Packers of Provisions,
For home and foreign markets,
7 WIGWAM BUILDING, MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand and for sale, the celebrated GARDEN CITY SUGAR CURED HAMS. Also, plain and canvased Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Sides. Having commodious Smoke Houses at 167 Canal-st., south of Adams-st., we are prepared to receive and smoke meats on the most reasonable terms.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Java, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

Amusements.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, and every evening during the week. Second week and immense success of Little Bobby Benson and the African Giant. Second week and immense success of Leon's New Operetta "Love in a Basket." First week of the laughable Ethiopian Farce, founded on fact, "The Old Clock; Here she goes and there she goes," arranged expressly for this company by Mr. Edwin Kelly. The greatest farce yet produced. Turkey in the Corn—In the Old Chair my Father Sat—Arlington's Great Hen Convention, by particular request of many friends—Crowned with the Tempest—What is Love?—Silly Nubbs the Poet; Good Old Friends—Yankee Doodle, &c., &c. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Matinee on Saturday, April 18th, commencing at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Admission for Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]
Third and last week of the accomplished young actress
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Whose performances have been nightly witnessed by LARGE AND ADMIRING AUDIENCES,
She will appear this evening, for the first time in Chicago, as LADY TEAZLE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, will be presented Sheridan's great Comedy, in five acts, of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. Rainford as Sir Peter Teazle; Mr. Corden as Joseph Surface; Mr. McVicker as Sir Benjamin Backbite; Mr. Myers Charles Surface; Mrs. Marble as Mrs. Candour.
The performance will conclude with a GRAND MEDLEY DANCE.........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
☞ Tuesday evening, ROMEO AND JULIET, Juliet, Miss Coombs. Wednesday evening, FAZIO and the LOVE CHASE. Miss Coombs as Bianca and Constance.
☞ In rehearsal, the beautiful Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH
WILL BE PERFORMED AT
BRYAN HALL,
Tuesday Evening, April 14th, 1863,
BY THE
CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION,
With full orchestra and the following solo talent in the principal parts;
MISS ANNIE MAIN—Soprano.
MRS. CARRIE MATTESON—Contralto.
CAPT. A. R. SABIN—Tenor.
MR. J. G. LUMBARD—Bass.
The whole under the direction of
HANS BALATKA, CONDUCTOR ASSOCIATE.
Members will be given Thursday and Friday, April 9th and 10th, in which to select, without charge, their reserved seats, at Root & Cady's, commencing at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.
On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, the sale of the remaining reserved seats, will commence at the same place. Price $1.00 each.
Tickets of admission without reserved seats, 75 cents each.
Tickets of admission for sale at the Music Stores and Hotels. Book of the Oratorio for sale at the Hall on the evening of the performance. Price 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence precisely at 8 o clock.

CHARITY PARTY FOR THE
BENEFIT OF
Soldiers' Families,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
GREAT WESTERN BAND,
AT BRYAN HALL, APRIL 15th, 1863.
The proceeds to be disbursed through the City War Fund Committee.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR. For sale at the Principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c., &c.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
THOMAS B. BRYAN, WM. BROSS,
GEO. W. GAGE, J. W. SHEAHAN,
COL. J. H. TUCKER, A. WORDEN,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, L. BRENTANO,
LUTHER HAVEN, JOHN L. WILSON,
HON. F. C. SHERMAN, HENRY GREENEBAUM,
HON. I. N. ARNOLD, ALD. J. A. HAHN,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, J. H. McVICKER,
H. E. SARGENT, ALD. C. L. WOODMAN,
PHIL. A. HOYNE, DAVID A. GAGE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual City Election will be holden on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the election of the following officers, to wit:
MAYOR for two years.
TREASURER for two years.
COLLECTOR for two years.
ATTORNEY for two years.
RECORDER for five years.
CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT for 5 years.
CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT for two years.
CHIEF ENGINEER OF FIRE DEP'T for two years.
1st ASS'T [illegible]
2nd [illegible]
ONE POLICE COMMISSIONER from the South Division for the term of three years.
ONE COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS from the North Division for the term of six years.
One Alderman from the Second Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Third Ward.
One Alderman from the Fourth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Fifth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Sixth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Seventh Ward.
One Alderman from the Eighth Ward.
One Alderman from the Ninth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Tenth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Eleventh Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Twelfth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Thirteenth Ward.
Two Aldermen from the Fourteenth Ward.
One Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward.
One Police Constable for each Ward for the term of one year.
The polls will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and be kept open till seven o'clock P. M., at the following places in each Ward, to-wit:
1st—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
2d—Southeast corner Clark and Jackson streets.
3d—Northeast corner State and Twelfth streets.
4th—Southeast corner State and Twenty-second sts.
5th—School House, corner Archer Road and South streets.
6th—Gunzenhauser's Land Office on Canal street.
7th—Frank Rose's House on Twelfth street, near Jefferson street.
8th—Southeast corner Twelfth and Rucker streets.
9th—Mendsen's Factory corner Randolph and Ann streets.
10th—Engine House corner Washington and Clinton streets.
11th—Southeast corner Kinzie and Halsted streets.
12th—Van Horn's House on Milwaukee avenue, near Rucker street.
13th—Henry Hepp's House on St. Michael street.
14th—Northwest corner Wells and Division streets.
15th—Meim's Garden on Clark street, near Chicago avenue.
16th—North Market.
Chicago, April 10, 1863. A. J. MARBLE, City Clerk.

THE LAST CHANCE BEFORE THE DRAFT.
19th Reg. Illinois Vol. Infantry.
I have been authorized to recruit an entire new Company for this Regiment. The non-commissioned officers of the Company are to be selected from the recruits when a full complement has been mustered in, thus giving all a chance for promotion. This is a good opportunity to enter at once into an old and splendidly drilled regiment, one that has a good reputation and stands first with the Commanding General (General W. S. Rosecrans).
The term of service of the Regiment expires in fifteen months.
The Same Bounty, Advance Pay, Regular Pay,
And allowances will be allowed to this Company as to the three years troops.
The Company will rendezvous, until filled, at Chicago, and will move as soon as filled to Murfreesboro to join the Regiment. For further particulars apply to LIEUT. V. BRADFORD BELL, P. O. Box 319, Chicago,
Or at Tent in Court House Square,
Or at 13 Cook's Block, Rock Island, Illinois, of Lieut. ALVAH MANSUR, 19th Illinois.

FINE CLOTHING.
B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,
37 Lake street
AND
41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE
CLOTHING.
WE HAVE THE
BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever offered in the Chicago Market.
FINE GOODS ARE CHEAPER NOW THAN COMMON ONES.
Buyers are Invited to Examine.
B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,
37 Lake-st., and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave., Chicago.

NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere.
IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same,
ROBERT BAMBER,
133 Lake Street.

VERY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
WOODBURY'S
(Of Boston, Mass.)
New and Simple System of Cutting Boys' and Youth's Clothing;
Ladies can learn AT ONCE, by this PLAN, to cut and make as good a garment for boys, as the most artistic tailor in the land. The plan is so simple and the directions so plain, that it is readily understood and can be practiced at once.
The system, with full printed directions, will be sent by mail to any address for the sum of
ONE DOLLAR.
Agents supplied at $7 per dozen. Apply personally, or by letter, to PHILIP H. SHEY, General Agent for the Western States, P. O. Box 4238, 65 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TIMBER.—The Peshtigo Company is prepared to furnish Bills of Dimension Timber for Bridges, Warehouses and Buildings of every description, on short notice. THOMAS H. BEEBE, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago and vicinity. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, No. 6 Metropolitan Block.

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 23 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, April 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 150 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Boots, Kip and Grain Boots, Women's Calf and Goat Boots, Congress Gaiters, Balmorals and Ties, 60 cases Children's Shoes, Men's Brogans, Grain Boots. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 23 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, April 13th, and TUESDAY, April 14th, FRIDAY, April 17th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Muslin, Prints, Tweeds and Jeans, Table Linen, Black Thread, a general stock of Hosiery, Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods. Also, a lot of Clothes and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed from 82 Lake st., to
Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Street,
opposite the Tremont House, where we shall, as heretofore, transact a
General Auction Business.
The above stores are the most centrally located and better adapted to an Auction business than any other in the city. We shall continue to receive on consignment and to sell
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
We shall give our personal attention to the
SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
Also, to the Sale of Household Goods
At the residence of families, or will have goods removed by experienced hands and sold at our salesroom for sale if desired. We shall also continue our
REGULAR TRADE SALES OF
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
CASH ADVANCES MADE.
☞ First class reference given. GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, April 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms [illegible] a fine invoice of fresh and durable goods consisting of [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. A large and splendid assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. At the house, 139 South Sangamon street, [illegible] on THURSDAY, April 16th, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of Brocatelle Parlor Suite, elegant Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, rosewood and mahogany, Patent Extension Dining Table, [illegible] the oil paintings and engravings, [illegible] Shakspeare and Washington; large porcelain vases, papier mache table, marble clock, two large pier glasses, a splendid lot of standard books, mantel ware and marble statuary, [illegible] rugs and mats, glass, China and crockery ware, refrigerator; spring and feather beds, pillows, bedding; also, cooking and other stoves, kitchen ware, &c., &c. The above Furniture is all in good order and worthy the attention of buyers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. At the House 111 Wabash avenue, on WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire furniture of the above house, consisting of a general assortment for parlor, chamber and dining-room, brussels and ingrain carpets, cooking and other stoves, crockery and glassware, mirrors, beds and bedding, &c. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House
Our stock being consigned to us by
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances,
GIVES US
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on
MANUFATURERS' ACCOUNT.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, in any part of the city. Parties making up their plans to sell by auction will do well to call on the subscribers. GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility.
There are 150,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent, (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas.
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by mail.

The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,
With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.
It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless.
It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or breakage of machinery.
Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator.
A hemmer and self-sewer, which guides the work itself, furnished with each machine.
AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 2281, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine,
With all new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c.) is the cheapest, best and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of SINGER & Co's GAZETTE. I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
[illegible] in WASHINGTON, D. C. [illegible]
Letters enclosing stamp for return postage, will receive prompt attention.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. [illegible]

READY—(Official,) The United States Conscription Act, [illegible]

MALT. MALT. MALT. [illegible]

FEED MILLS.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

MOTHERS!!
We give you five good reasons for using
Van Deusen's Worm Confection
1—Children eat them as readily as they do candy.
2—Drive out worms thoroughly without pain.
3—Cleanse the stomach completely.
4—Cure fever and teething complaints.
5—Restore health and vigor—give luster to the eye, to the cheek and cheerfulness to the spirits.
[illegible] VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. [illegible]
☞ Price only 25 cents a box.

IODINE WATER.
Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Venereal Diseases, and all those distressing and dangerous maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, or an impoverished, &c.
Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished men as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. H. Packer, Prof. [illegible] and others equally well known to science.
$1 per bottle. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. [illegible]
For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of N[illegible]
[illegible] whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 88 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the West. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES [illegible] for him, would be living a miserable life [illegible] The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassi, or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 88 Randolph street, (up-stairs). Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

LONDON EYE AND EA[illegible] INFIRMARY,
Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
[illegible] REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Oculist and Aurist of the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London, and [illegible] of the University College, London. [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EX[illegible] PERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments, [illegible] By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible] Long Island, New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] positively cures Consumption, and all diseases [illegible] Call or state your case by letter. [illegible] Advice free. Delay is dangerous. If you [illegible] Thirty-one years practice and experience. [illegible] no calomel or mercury used. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office and Laboratory 244½ South C[illegible] Chicago. Post Office Box 76. DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!
Hale's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE [illegible] OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DY[illegible]
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTI[illegible] TUTE.
DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS,
[illegible] of the Universities of Paris and Edinburgh, has established the above Institute for the treatment of all Chronic diseases by the aid of Medical Electricity. [illegible]
In Diseases of Women, Medical Electricity is incontestably the most efficacious agent we have. [illegible] Medical Institute 186 Lake street, two doors [illegible] Chicago. Post Office Box 787.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,
And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head,
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. [illegible]
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE. Post Office Box 992, Chicago, Ill.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so innocent, so harmless, so generally approved, and so perfect in its operation, as
"CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE."
It corrects the injurious effects of other dyes, invigorates the Hair, is applied in a simple manner, is instantaneous, does not stain the skin, and is beyond all the counterfeits of Nature.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
Price $1, $1.50 and $3.00 per box, according to size.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.
Price, 50 cents, $1.00, and $2.00 per bottle, according to size.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
Convincing Testimony:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, [illegible] American Bible Union, New York City: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." [illegible]
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—[illegible]

S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed from 34 Lake st. to

Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Street,

opposite the Tremont House, where we shall, as heretofore, transact a

General Auction Business.

The above stores are the most centrally located and better adapted to an Auction business than any others in the city. [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

We shall give our personal attention to the

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Also, to the sale of Household Goods at the residences of families [illegible]

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. A large and splendid assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.

54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House.

Our stock being consigned to us by

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances,

GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder, or at private sale, on

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 Lake street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas. 122 Lake street, Chicago.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

[illegible]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box 2161, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine,

[illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.

Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

[illegible] ST., CHICAGO, [illegible] WASHINGTON, D. C. [illegible]

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. [illegible]

READY.—(Official.) The Union [illegible]

MALT. MALT. MALT.—[illegible]

FEED MILLS.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

MOTHERS!!

[illegible]

Van Deusen's Worm Confections:

[illegible]

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IODINE WATER. [illegible]

DR. R. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York) [illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

[illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

DR. PEABODY.

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[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS,

[illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

[illegible]

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Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

[illegible]

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WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a preparation so eminently successful, so generally approved, and so perfect in its effects as

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[illegible]

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Convincing Testimony:

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

Numerous Certificates as above.

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[illegible]

General Banking and Exchange Business.

[illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS & CO.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

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THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

[illegible]

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS,

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Particular attention devoted to Western business. [illegible]

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

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DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER.

40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold [illegible]

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR DESIGNS, MODELS, and PRINTING OF TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1863.

[illegible]

On the first day of October, 1863, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of April, 1864, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of October, 1864, one dollar and fifty cents.

On the first day of April, 1865, one dollar and fifty cents.

[illegible]

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

THE UNION BRIDGE BUILDING Committee will receive sealed proposals [illegible]

JAMES MOSS, Chairman.

C. M. PRIESTLEY, Secretary.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 150 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

[illegible]

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS, SEAMLESS, BURLAPS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY,

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Atkins Lucinda mrs — Anthony Matilda
Adams Mary mrs — Armstrong Eliza mrs
Abbe Sophronia mrs — Armstrong Ellen mrs
Ackley Helen miss 2 — Ashley Stephen mrs
Agnes Margaret miss — Ayers Mary mrs
Allen E C mrs — Austin Eliza mrs
Anderson Eliza mrs

B

Baker Eliza miss 2 — Bean A C mrs
Baley Frank mrs — Belknap Mary J miss
Bally Emily E — Benedict Angeline
Ballard Mary miss — Bissell Lizzie F mrs
Barber Mary mrs — Blakely Cornelia H mrs
Barclay Lucien mrs — Blanchard E B mrs
Barry Catherine F mrs — Bolan Catherine mrs
Baxter Eliza J — Boyd Jane mrs
Brady Fanny miss — Brown H W miss
Bradford Jane mrs — Brown Mary mrs
Brazil M M mrs — Bunker Dell miss
Brenkey J C mrs — Burke J A mrs
Bristol Henry mrs — Burns Catherine mrs
Brown Louisa mrs — Buskirk Elizabeth
Brown Martha mrs — Butterfield M E mrs

C

Cairnduff Martha mrs — Clancy Julia mrs
Campbell Charlotte C — Clark B F mrs
Campbell Mary miss — Clarke W E mrs
Campbell Ellen mrs — Clarke S D mrs 2
Cannon Annie miss — Cohen Mary mrs
Cary Q W mrs — Colby Mary mrs
Carpenter Samuel mrs — Cole M C mrs
Carpenter George mrs — Connell Patk mrs
Carroll T C — Cook Louisa mrs
Casey Catharine mrs — Coryle Annie miss
Carswell Nelson mrs — Cox Henry mrs
Carney Mary miss — Cox Jemima mrs
Chaloner Eliza miss — Crane Minnie miss
Champion Clara miss — Cummins Mary miss
Childers Charlotte mrs — Cuthard J P mrs
Chase Wilson mrs — Cutting Mary Ann mrs
Chase Charles miss — Cushman C mrs
Church Mary miss — Curtis Eason W mrs
Clayton Anna mrs — Curtis Sarah M miss

D

Dalcher D B mrs — Doll Sarah Boers mrs
Dane L M miss — Doran Biddy miss
Daly C P mrs — Douglas Nellie miss
Daniels Josi mrs — Doyle Mary mrs
Daugherty M C miss — Doyle Mary mrs
Dagley Patrick mrs — Drummond A M miss
Davis W H mrs — Dowd Ellen mrs
Dean M J mrs — Doyle Sarah mrs
DeForrest Cordelia — Doyle Margaret miss
DePing Lucy L mrs — Duffs Josephine mrs
Dickinson D P mrs — Duel Helen miss
Dickerson May mrs — Dunn Loretta L miss
Doctor M M mrs — Duffield Mary miss
Doin Pauline R mrs — Dunlap Jinnie mrs

E

Egenars Maria D miss — Elam S J miss
Elliott Mary Ann mrs — Emerson Lizzie mrs
Elson Ellen miss — Evans Maria mrs
Elkins Hette M mrs — Eud Louisa F mrs
Eldred Norman mrs

F

Fagan Catherine miss — Ford Lizzie miss
Farel Mary — Fox Henrietta mrs 2
Faulkner John mrs — Foster Geo mrs
Ferrie Mary mrs — Foster Olive M mrs
Ferlin Eliza — Foster R A mrs
Fitzgerald Mary miss — French E mrs
Firalan Margret miss — French Annie M miss
Flood Mary miss — Freeman E C mrs
Flynn Susan — Fumer Nancy miss
Foley Thos mrs — Funston J miss
Ford Bridget miss — Fulton Mary miss

G

Gage Mary C mrs — Goodrich Martha
Gallagher Sarah mrs — Goodman Naomi M mrs
Gavin Catherine miss 2 — Goss E M miss
Gaston A E miss — Gosselin Rebecca miss
Garfield Caroline — Goof Frances miss
Gault C A mrs — Gould E H miss
Gerard Samuel mrs — Gray Ann miss
Genna Martha A mrs — Graham Susan mrs
Gerran Bridget miss — Gregg C A miss
Gibson Eliza mrs — Gregorie Malessi mrs
Gillespie Catherine mrs — Guild Hattie B mrs
Gilbert Jennie miss 2 — Gubbins Mary G mrs
Gianey Celia miss — Guerin Mary miss
Gortschins John H mrs — Guerin Catherine miss

H

Hallowell Jonathan L mrs — Henderson Wm mrs
Haffert Anne — Hewitt Ruth H miss
Haggart Mary A mrs — Hicks Sarah P mrs
Halligan Wm mrs — Hickey Mary miss
Haggard Belle C miss — Hill Sarah J mrs
Hallowell Elizabeth mrs — Hills P C mrs
Haight Eliza mrs — Hoagland John C mrs
Hale Ellen — Holmes Angie A miss
Hale R mrs — Holmes Mollie miss
Hale Martha L mrs — Hopkins mrs
Hale Alfred mrs — Hoover Maria miss
Hale Roxanna miss — Hooker Alice G miss
Hammell E K mrs — Hooper Mary mrs
Hanchett N J mrs — Hopkins Henry mrs
Hannabs Frank mrs — Horn Carrie mrs
Harris Emma M — Howard E A mrs
Hayes Kate mrs — Howard Harriet
Hayes R S mrs — Howard Ann mrs
Hayes Lizzie miss — Hudson Chas H mrs
Hayes Elizabeth miss — Hughes Ellen miss
Hayward Emma C miss — Hughes Samuel mrs
Haynes Jane mrs — Humphrey J mrs
Heafford W H mrs — Humble M A mrs
Heafield John mrs — Huntington H L mrs
Heffeman Johanna mrs — Humphrey H L mrs
Hendricks H A mrs

J

James Rebecca miss — Johnson Harriet mrs
Jennings Fannie miss — Johnson Delia mrs
Jewett Jno H mrs — Johnston T M mrs

K

Keohane Catherine mrs — Kettleson Nelia miss
Keating Elizabeth mrs — Kilmon Jane C mrs
Kelton Mary J miss — Killcoin Mary miss
Keahoe Lucy M mrs — Kibbie Harriet mrs
Kemper Mary B mrs — Kilbourne Jennie mrs
Kelbing Laura A miss — King Kate mrs
Kelchar Ellen miss — Knox Clara G mrs
Kelly Delia miss — Knapp Maud A mrs
Kelly Catherine

L

Ladin Rosy miss — Lewis A M mrs
Lake Mary mrs — Lester J mrs
Langdon Clara mrs — Lines Mary mrs
Langlass Rosa miss — Little Hattie mrs
Lashbrook John mrs — Locke Mary A miss
Lawton Maria miss — Locke Hannah L miss
Lawton Mary A mrs — Locke Mary miss
Lawrence Libbie miss — Loomis Jas G mrs
Lawrence Sarah mrs — Loveless Allie A
Lawler Mary A mrs — Dexter Frances E mrs
Lemoine Harriet miss — Lynch Margaret miss 4
Leschney Anna mrs — Lyman C L mrs
Lee Sarah mrs — Linch John mrs
Lewis Martha A miss

Mc

McCabe Margaret mrs — McLeish Wm mrs
McCarthy Mary mrs — McLean Ann mrs
McCloud Ann miss — McNabb Mary miss 2
McClellan Clara E miss — McNabb Mary J miss
McCue Jane — McMullen mrs
McElvain S H mrs — McPherson Kate M miss
McGuire Margret miss — McPhetridge Amanda mrs
McIntyre Carrie M miss — McQuaid Mary A mrs
McKinney Kate mrs

M

Maher Mary J mrs — Mills Charlotte miss
Mansfield Hannah M mrs — Millighan A A mrs
Mann Ellen miss — Miles Harriet N miss
Marsh Henrietta miss — Miller Robert W mrs
Marx Agnes mrs — Miller Fannie miss
Martin Ezra mrs — Minton Ann mrs
Martin Henrietta mrs — Monroe Mary mrs
Martin Elizabeth mrs — Mobley Catherine
Martin Lizzie miss — Morgan L W mrs
Mason Jas mrs — Morris Richard B mrs
Maynard mrs — Mott Adeline D mrs
Mason H L mrs — Munn Asa B mrs
Mercer Henry mrs — Mungle Eliza Beth mrs
Merrill Philomela mrs — Murphy B mrs
Miller Dorothea mrs 3 — Murphy Eliza
Mills Lottie miss

N

Newbower Barbary mrs — North Aida G miss
Nichols Althea mrs — Nye Rena miss
Norton Kate miss

O

Olmstead Frank miss — Osborn Albert mrs
Orr Emeline mrs — O'Bern Elizabeth
Otis Lavinia mrs — O'Connor Mary A miss

P

Packard Eder N mrs 2 — Platt Mary miss
Panton Yesta J mrs — Pickens Martha mrs
Palmer Sarah mrs — Power Johanna
Parrish Mary E mrs — Poulson Margaret mrs
Patrick Fannie miss — Pratt Newson mrs
Perkins Clara H miss — Price Sarah E mrs
Pettibone Martha miss — Price Eveline miss
Peter Mina miss 2

Q

Quackenbush F J mrs

R

Randall Judy mrs — Richards Harriet mrs
Ray Jennie E miss — Richmond C mrs
Reynolds Ann miss — Rigby John mrs
Reynolds Mary miss — Riley Kate miss
Retterer Liza miss — Roberts Margaret mrs
Reunerson Caroline miss — Robinson Sarah L mrs
Renell Anna E miss — Robinson Nellie
Reese Wm mrs — Rowland Jennie B mrs 2
Refenider Emma miss 2 — Ruttey Armanda mrs
Reece Carrie miss — Ross Ann mrs

S

Saloman Sarah miss — Smith Ella
Samuel F C miss — Smith Jennie miss
Senenberg Mary J mrs 2 — Smith Olive Jane mrs 2
Sanderson K miss 2 — Smith M A mrs
Savage Mary A mrs — Smith Mary L miss
Sawyer Martha — Smith George J mrs
Sanford Josephine mrs — Sorrell Julia miss
Sanderson F mrs — Spooner Harriet F miss
Saxton Maggie mrs — Spooner Harriet mrs
Scoville Sarah mrs — Stanton Agnes miss
Scott Mary mrs — Stearns Clara C mrs
Seger Annie mrs — Stevens Clara L miss
Shank Emily mrs — Stewart Frankie H mrs
Sherlock Mary mrs — Sullivan Ann mrs
Shea Elizabeth mrs — Sullivan Catherine
Shepardson mrs — Swift S mrs
Shivers Mary E mrs — Sutcliffe Lizzie mrs
Sherwood Chas L mrs — Sunderlin Louisa mrs
Simon Louisa mrs — Sweeney Bridget mrs
Smith Augusta M miss 2
Smith Delia miss
Smith S J mrs

T

Taylor Ida — Thomas E J mrs
Tait John T mrs — Tuckey Libbie mrs
Taylor Susan M mrs — Tousley Clara miss
Taylor Alice mrs — Tobey Mariah mrs
Tees Emily D mrs — Tuttle L G mrs
Thies Elizabeth mrs — Tucker Hannah mrs
Thayer Eliza mrs — Tuttle H mrs
Thistle Jane mrs — Tucker Martha miss
Tibbitts Maggie miss 2 — Twoomey Maggie mrs

U

Underwood Lucy mrs — Ugloe Jane mrs

V

Van Vrank Sarah mrs — Vantassel [illegible]
Vagedes [illegible]

W

Wade [illegible] — Wing Sarah [illegible]
Walker Mary [illegible] — Winter Nellie M miss
Wall Mary D mrs — Winter Anna mrs
Wheeler [illegible] — Williams Mary A mrs
Wilcox M miss
Wilmarth James mrs — Wright Jessie miss
Wilson Carrie miss — Wright Lavenia mrs
Wilder N P mrs — Wright Sara miss 2

Y

Young Hannah M mrs — Yonger Mary M mrs
Young Rebecca mrs — Yeager Mary mrs
Young Eliza — Yarbrough A mrs

Initials.

Miss I. B., Madison street

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allis John E — Allen Benj B — Angus John D
Avery A M — Avery G B — Arnold H W capt
Austin A W — Anderson Thos 2 — Allen Wm H
Ashley A G — Ackerman Geo H — Alexander W D
Ashworth Chas — Arnold Jacob — Ash Michael
Adams Chester — Arnold Jas W — Abbey mr
Aitken A M — Anderson J — Abbott & Kingman
Achord G — Anderson John — Alexander E B col
Axman David — Anderson Jas
Adams E F — Alverson Josiah — Austin W W
Ackerly Richard — Ahnes John

B

Bates B Z — Bailey Jas — Blanchard Marvin
Bartlett Alex — Barton Wm A
Baker Nora B — Batchelor Wm — Benson M V B
Babcock O M — Barton Wm H — Blommett mr 2
Bacon B — Baum M C — Benson Julius
Barker Stevens — Bartholomew Jno — Blake A Elliott
Barrett A C — Bacon B — Bliss John B
Bassett Chas H — Baum mr — Blanz Wm
Baker C — Blackman Jobbie — Blatherwick Norman
Bailey Chas — Bennett J H — Billings & Co
Barclay J L — Benedict Julius — Blaney & Martin
Bothwell David — Benham Jas — Benjamin Almon
Barton E M J — Banks Jas — Bell Joseph
Burrow D E or J W — Bell Joseph — Bennett D R
Barlow Edward — Bennett Jno C — Birdie Patrick
Baxter Richard — Bennett Wm — Bicknell
Babcock S F — Bennett Eric — Bliss Ebner
Barnett H — Bennett Walter — Belknap Stephen
Barnes H P — Beecher Lewis — Bennett W
Baldwin H A — Benson W C
Bell Geo — Bradley David — Brown J L
Bender J W — Browne S — Brown H
Beal J D — Bradley Richard — Branston John
Beardsley J J — Brown S H — Brooks L A
Benjamin J G — Bogue D B — Bower John
Barnes & Brake — Brown D C — Brundage Lewis
Brown J A — Brown Frederick — Bradbury Wm B
Bruce Mr Lake — Brundon Samuel — Browning Wm
Boice L — Bowes Gersham — Bond Wm
Brown Mr — Boynton Geo — Brown Wm H
Brown M M — Brewster T F — Boyer C E
Brophy M T — Brewster T D — Brown Chas
Brainard L M — Bush Henry — Bruffett Chas
Brown Lewis A — Boutwell Prof — Brooks C H
Bristol L W — Bromley Henry — Boyle Patrick
Brokan W S — Boyle Geo
Bruce Alonzo B — Boon Isaac — Bullock S S
Bradley Marshall — Buckley Maurice — Butler J B dr
Boller A — Bunbury Wm T — Burroughs E
Brainard & Mather — Burns Wm — Buckley Thos
Bryan B F dr 2 — Burgess W T — Butler E C
Brown Bertha — Bumford Wm — Buckner A C
Bunchman & Rapp — Burk Wm — Bushnell N
Brown B F — Burnham John — Butler Oliver M
Bruce B F — Burbeck W B — Bushnell mr
Bradley C — Butler Joe — Burger D G
Brown & Chaire — Burnham F W — Brant D B
Brink Perry — Byron Hodge L — Brent Chas A
— Butterworth H — Byrn H B

C

Casey James — Clarke L J — Colby A J & co
Carl James — Campbell Walter — Collier Jas
Case Sidney — Cates Hamilton — Chase G M & co
Cathcart Jacob — A Story — Clark Thos
Carter James — Case A B — Chambers J B
Carmody John — Campbell C C — Champlin J B
Cathcart J S — Cady Chester C — Chamberlain J D
Caswell Nelson — Cassedy R Z — Church J F
Calvin John — Cards E R — Clark John S
Carroll Walter S — Cassil R — Clarke Wm C
Cash Herin — Clark S A — Chapin John
Calvert Wm H — Clarke Lewis — Clark W
Cahill Hyram — Cheeseman G H — Clark W H
Campbell W — Castan Fred — Clark Wm H
Carey mr — Carter T S — Charlton Wm
Clark W H — Capbell G C — Chamberlain R & co
Claflin Lee — Carrell Geo B
Chapman N B — Chase Elish — Colins John
Clark & co G W — Cloud Geo J — Commons William H
Cheffer Otis — Cotter J — Coffey Thos
Cleveland C T — Colby J S — Coiner Wm
Clark Caleb B — Condon Jas — Cooper Lionell J
Clark C M — Core J H — Cornell L
Clarke dr — Collens J B — Cory Milow F
Clark B H — Cornell J L — Culloton Michl
Cleveland D P — Crowley Thos — Counter mr
Chapel D A — Copeland J B — Connor Peter
Clemens S A — Cook & co J W — Cooleman Christian
Clow David — Cozens G A
Chandler Francis — Coover — Colehour C W
Clark Semore — Collins Jas — Colson Charles W
Christopher E M — Cochran John — Colbert & Barker
Clough Robt — Cooper John — Colby John
Clark Geo H — Cordias John — Corbin Ephriam
Clancey Richd — Corrigan Wm — Colburn E D
Clark Thos — Crandall A L — Crowley W S
Cooper Edward A — Curtis Charles R — Crowley William
Cook Edwin M — Crotser Orien — C
Cole Festus B — Crane Danford H — Cummings Michael
Coy Frank D — Crosson Dennis
Coyne Francis — Curren David — Cone S F
Cox T Lewis — Crossenburg Emanuel — Conklin A J
Cowan Thomas — Cowles George D — Corchran B F
Coleman George — Cuyler E B — Cruse Joseph
Cosgry G A — Criswell Robert — Cook Chapel F
Coogan J M — Cushing G W — Cook Chas M
Cowles George D — Crozer Samuel — Cole C C
Collins Timothy — Custer George — Cook Chas
Condit Geo A — Cesing G H — Coulton Charlie
Coltrell T G M — Cragin H F — Connery John M
Conroy C J — Crandall W J
Curry Peter — Crisey John T — Castleman wool dealer

D

Dargan John — Devos Samuel F — Danlevy Michael
Davenport Ira E — Dickinson E F — Donoher Mat C
Dillon J R capt — rev — Debes Henry
Dixon John — Dimick E — Dow A
Daly John J — Deacon Geo — Darkin Anthony
Delap John — Degraff Tarem H — J
Davey John R — Derkes Geo — Dodge & Bros
Damen John — Davis Garrett B — Drummond D A
Dixon Jos H — Davenport Geo — Dunham Benj
Davis John dr — W — Dorsey Allen
Darby Wm M — Digby Theo — Durkin Anthony
Denison W G — Davis T W — Dully Peter
Davis W T — Degroot Halsted — Dowlan P M
Davis Nelson J — S — Doran Chas M
Davis M J — Davis J F — Donelson P A
Daggett Marshall — Davis H B — Donnelly Patrick
Dequindre A L — Davis J F — Dorval Edwd
Dickinson A F — Decoudras S P — Dorr Stephen A
Dasly H M — Deland Jas E — Downs Francis
Day Bernard — Declercy J — Dotey E D
Day Samuel S — Dane J W — Dutcher Frederick
Dalmer Chas — Donovan Jas — Drake Frederick
Ditts Chas — Douglas John M — H
Dixon dr Red — Dowlin John — Douglas Thos L
Day Patrick — Duphy Jno M — Doyle J E Parker
Dunleigh Dennis — Dalzell Jno — Dow J C & co
Danaher Dani — Downey Morris — Duffy Saml
Davis R A — Dowd John — Dunlop Jas
Davis Eugene D — Dourg Jno H — Durkee J F
Davis D J — Donohoe Michael — Doll Godfrey
Davis E C — Doyle Lawrence
Delaney Fred N — Dunan Louis
Davis Saml M

E

Enos A M — Ely R S W — Elfrint J B H
Ewer A J D — Edwards F — Elliott Jno
Etten N — Eggleston Sam G — Elson Wm
Erdel Barney — Elston Dan — Ellicott Wm
Ely D M & Co — Eccles David — Elkis W C
Egan C B — Estec T C — Ellsworth L P
Edwards Chas G — England Geo — Edward mr
Edwards Richd — Elett Geo — Elliot Wm St George dr
Elston Danl T — Ender J B
Erikson Elias — English J W — Esselstyne Smith

F

Fowler B W mr — Frasier C J — Farmer Fred
Ford Oliver S — Fogarty Jno — Farnan Francis L
Ferguson Alex — Fluid Jno — Fiderland J G
Foster A H — Fleming Jno — Farrell P
Franklin capt — Ford Jno mr — Fitzsimons Jas
Florence C — Forsyth Jno — Fanner Jefferson
Frawley Park — Forest Wm E — Farnsworth Jas
Flood D F — Footner Wm — Orbon
Fleecy Edw F — Freeman Walter — Falkner Jno
Fox Edw B — Flint E E — Fish Jno D
Fowler B — Flint Wm — Fellows Jno
Foss S F — Fraser Wm — Farwell Jno H
Foster Thos — Forsyth Mark — Farr Jno jr
Fink Fred — Fyfe Jno F — Freely Jno
Foster Henry A — Ferguson mr — Farrar Jno N
Fuller Henry M — Fisher Anthony — Falkner Wm
Forrest Judge D — Benholt — Fagay Luke
French Irvin — Farnam Chas H — Fitch M
Forrand Henry — Fisher A & Co — Finley M
Fay Jacob — Farrell Chas — Fuller W
Furlong Jas — Fairman D F — Fullam C C
Ford J B P — Fisher David C — Fangan B W

G

Gaston Nelson — Glen Hugh — Green Samuel S
Gigge O A — Gesner Jno H — Green Jno
Grover Caleb — Gesner Jno — Gosselin Stephen
Gere Edw W — Glancy Jno — Graves Henry
Gallagher Cornell — Gable Mike — Gubbins Geo J
— Glen Jno — Grannan Jas
Galin Danl — Gardner Wm H — Green Jno W
Glassmire D G — Gardiner Wm B — Green Wm
Gale D C — Gay L F — Greenhalgh J B
Galloway P S — Godfrey David — Grant M B
Gardner Sylvester — Griswold & Talcott — Green W J
Gaylord Sylvanus — Goodrich C — Guthrie Alex W
Gillmartin Geo — Goram Patk — Green & Clayton
Gates H N — Good P u — Green Jas
Glade H O — Green R C — Goldman E
— Green Francis

H

Hanley Jos W — Henricks Jos A — Holbrook L S
Harbottle Wm Penn — Haleron John — Hoyt W B
Harper Walter — Hearns J G Capt — Hutting Wm
Hannan John — Hall J S Capt — Howes Wm
Hardy J W — Hall John — Hoover John
Hannah Jas S — Herrick Gardner — Horton John
Hayden Jas — Haines Frank — Rubert John N
Hardy J W — Hale Sted H — Huffman John N
Harris J M R — Hall E J — Hoisey James
Harmon J W doctor — Hammond Carl — Hoose James
— Hanaghan Pat — Hutchinson J B
Harrington Henry — Hall P A — Hoare Thos B
— Hagard W H — Howard Jas B
Hardy H — Higgins L H — Humphries Jas
Hayward Gay — Hill A J — Howland Hiram
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I

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N

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O'Shaunessy James — O'Hanlon Patt — T
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Ramond John — Roberts J — Roberts L C
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Rickey John — Robinson Archibald — Robertson T N rev
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Vandenburgh J — Van Geser H — Vanderhoff J F capt
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W

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Went Edwin capt — Welch E P — Ware Geo W jr
Walker Edwin — Warner L F — Wiswell W W
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Weeks Chas H — Walsh John H — Williamson D D
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Walter John — Woolzer John — Wirts J C
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Willard & co — Williams E T — Waddock H
White S F — Williams Edwd H — Woodruff V D
White Tyrell — Williams A & A — Wood Geo
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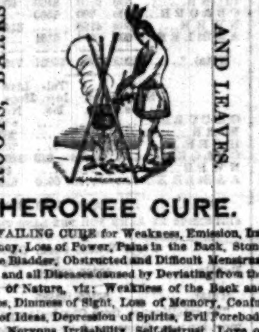

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Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

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For freight or passage apply to

A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 2 & 4 River street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The staunch and fast Low Pressure Side-Wheel

STEAMBOAT "CLEVELAND,"

Capt. JOHN McKAY.

Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior, on or about APRIL 15th.

Another boat will also be added to this line. The name and days of sailing will be given hereafter.

A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The staunch and fast new steamer

SEA BIRD,

CAPT. DOUGAL,

Will commence her regular trips between Chicago and Lake Superior,

On the 25th of April, 1863.

A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the coming season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

Western Transportation Company,

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

FORMING A

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines, of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company

OF OHIO,

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

[illegible]

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Oswego.
A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent.
WALKER & HAYS, Toledo.
E. H. MATHEWS, Detroit.
[illegible], Milwaukee.
PELTON & REED, Cleveland.

N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMP'Y,

Office 56 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

This Company has been in successful operation for the last year between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River, and has now completed its connections via

CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE

TO AND FROM

NEW YORK.

The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch.

Through contracts given, and for any delay beyond the time specified.

ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID.

Special attention will be given to shipments of

Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property,

which we will receive at the Depots in this city, and deliver in New York in Spring Wagons.

Rates at a moderate advance on freight tariffs.

Bills of Lading, with time specified, sent by mail, as directed.

W. T. SCOTT, Agent.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS.,

FORWARDERS,

Atlantic Wharf, Kingston.

PROPELLERS—BRISTOL and BROCKVILLE. STEAMERS—WELLINGTON and BOSTON.

For the transhipment of grain at Kingston, they are provided with a new Floating Elevator and a stock of substantial new barges, built under their own direction, capacity, 200,000 bushels, entire cargo being under hatches.

AGENTS—J. & H. McLENNAN, Montreal; R. CHAFFEY & CO., Toronto; H. McLENNAN, Chicago; JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

335 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (366 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
J. J. JOHNSTON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
ORMSBY & CROPPER, Portsmouth, Ohio.
PADDOCK & CO., Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ATHERTON & CO., Louisville, Ky.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
W. H. H. KOONS, Agent, Chicago.
E. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for stock to New York, (via Allentown,) and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

And Commission Merchants, 66 Kinzie street, Chicago.

REMOVED.—Wheeler, Wallace & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed to

209 South Water Street.

Office 143 Lake street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL,

175 Lake Street.

M. A. HOWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J.

The special attention given to those who submit their orders to us when unable to visit New York, has won for us a high reputation in the trade. We can guarantee satisfaction to all who send in their orders by letter.

J. C. DEAN, DENTIST.

[illegible] Clark street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

5 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

GO TO McGINLEY'S, 78 Lasalle street, and get 20 year

Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work Done.

All orders from the country will receive prompt attention. All work warranted.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—Real Estate—100 ft. on the corner of Madison and Curtis streets, [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago,

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

[illegible]

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$20,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Commences its 44th semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL,

At LENOX, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Charles Sedgwick opens her school for the summer term on Wednesday, the May 6th. Circulars may be had on application to H. W. Bishop, Jr., 3 Dearborn street.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL.

Terms in full, for board and tuition, $200, (payable in advance) session of five months, beginning May 1 and November 1.

Thorough instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, Modern Languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education.

Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN language in classes and private, are given by

OSCAR PAULSEN,

17 South Washington street, at home, room 32. To be found at 7 P. M.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.

The next term of this Family School, limited to TEN in number, will commence on the first Wednesday in May next. More specific information will be furnished. References will be promptly sent to any who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Chicago, Post Office Box 1407.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Summer Term will commence on Thursday, the 23d of April. Circulars and any information given on application by mail or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, March 27th, 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN B. PRESTON is a member of our firm from and after this date. The name and style will be Spruance, Preston & Co.

SPRUANCE & PRESTON.

Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates.

C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. E. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 2 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co.

OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 25, 1863.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th of March, at 3 P. M., and re-open on 23d April, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and changed to as good as new. [illegible]

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

[illegible]

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 23 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Royal Mooers, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cook County, and State of Illinois, made at the [illegible] on the premises, on

Friday, the first (1st) day of May, 1863,

All or so much of the following real estate of the said Royal Mooers, deceased, as will be necessary to pay the outstanding debts against said estate, to-wit:

LOT TWO (2) IN BLOCK EIGHTEEN (18),

In Wolcott's Addition to the City of Chicago, together with the house and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—Lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block thirty-seven (37), in School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

[illegible]

THOMAS HOLLOWBUSH, Administrator of the estate of Royal Mooers, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1860, Mary Ryder (now wife of Patrick Dean) and William O'Meara, executed to the undersigned, Richard Carthew, a mortgage upon the real estate hereinafter described [illegible]

RICHARD CARTHEW, Mortgagee.

Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given [illegible]

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Administrators.

Chicago, March 30th, 1863.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS, [illegible] for sale by PARSONS, PYKE & HAMAN, 5 South Water street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

[illegible]

WM. H. PROSSER.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A [illegible]

PARSONS, PYKE & HAMAN, 5 South Water street.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1863.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. M. F. Conway, the well known Representative from Kansas, in Congress, is staying temporarily at the Sherman House.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—A. L. Adams, will leave for the Battery on Monday, and will take any *letters* left at 83 Lake street, before Monday noon.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—C. G. Wicker, esq., has sold the fine store and lot he now occupies, corner of Dearborn and South Water streets, to C. H. Beckwith. Price, $[illegible].

A TRAGIC COMBINATION.—J. W. Wallack and E. L. Davenport are acting the standard tragedies together in Washington, and creating quite a sensation. Their "Othello" and "Iago" are highly lauded by the press. We learn that they are shortly to visit the West.

ARRIVED.—It will interest many in this city, who have friends on board from the old country, to learn that Greenebaum Bros., on Saturday, received a dispatch that the ship Thornton had arrived at New York from Liverpool.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—Jesse Durkee, who was tried at the Police Court Thursday, and held to bail for stealing a watch from David S. Bredeen, represented the latter as being his brother-in-law. The two are in no way related. The former is a thief—the latter an honorable gentleman.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Club on Monday evening, April 13th, at Fr. Schmoes, (formerly Moeckle's) under the German Hall, corner of North Wells and Indiana streets. Turn out, Union men of the Ward. By order of the Executive Committee.

MONEY LOST.—One of the lady teachers in the Franklin School lost $15—one ten and one five dollar bill, at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, Saturday afternoon. If the finder be honest enough to do so, he may return the same to this office and it will reach the owner.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. Faulds, music dealer, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, has issued the following new music: "La Fleur de Lis," instrumental, by Mattie Prather; "Fairy Queen Polka," by C. Kinkel; Variations upon "Why Do I Love Thee," by Katie Vigilini, and "The American Flag," song, by Will S. Hays.

DEDICATION TO-DAY.—The "South Mission," recently erected (under the auspices of the First Baptist Church,) on Indiana Avenue, near Ridgely Place, will be dedicated at 10:30 this morning—the sermon by Rev. Dr. Everts. At 4 p. m. it will be dedicated to Sabbath School purposes, with appropriate ceremonies. State street cars start for the Mission at 10 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The latest developed and most attractive feature of modern sewing machines, is that of embroidery, and, in the selection of a machine, two points should be kept in view. First, secure a machine which will stitch perfectly all kinds of fabrics, from the lightest to the heaviest; second, be sure that the machine will also embroider. Machines which do both perfectly, can be found at Grover & Baker's, 115 Lake street.

THE MATTER.—The little *Post* has a particular spite at Mason Jones, the eloquent Irish orator, losing no opportunity to sneer and gibe at him—speaking of him as no orator, and unable to entertain an audience. If Jones were a Catholic Irishman, instead of being a Protestant, and a pro-slavery Copperhead instead of being an advocate of freedom, he would be esteemed by the *Post* as a great orator, a true patriot and an exceedingly worthy gentleman. That's what is the matter.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The following business was transacted by this tribunal Saturday: People vs. Ellen Kanse, larceny, trial by jury. People vs. O'Brien and Burras, impleaded, etc., larceny; plea of not guilty withdrawn, plea of guilty entered. People vs. John Zenger, assault, sentenced to one cent fine and one day in county jail. People vs. Michael Clifford, petit larceny, plea of guilty, one day in county jail. People vs. Charles P. Freeman, bigamy, plea of not guilty, jury trial.

LT. COL. PRATT KILLED.—A dispatch from Major Spalding, dated Bowling Green, April 6, says, "Lieutenant Col. Pratt of the 23d Michigan, has just been thrown from his horse, and was instantly killed." Mr. Pratt was among the first to enter the contest against the rebellion. He enlisted a company of which he went to the field as Captain, and was afterwards promoted to be Lt. Colonel of the 23d Michigan, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a genial companion, a brave soldier, and a scholar. He was for some time army correspondent for the TRIBUNE at Port Royal. His numerous friends will join us in sincere sorrow for his untimely death.

THE OAK RIDGE SCHOOL AT HARLEM.—This School, taught by O. W. Herrick, Esq., held its annual exhibition on Friday evening, and attracted a large number of visitors from this city. The scholars showed the effects of careful training and thorough discipline. The "Greeting Song," the recitation of the "Marseillaise," the valedictory address, and the quartette singing, were especially worthy of praise. This school does not seem afraid to express its patriotism substantially, for they unanimously voted to dispense with the services of a band which they have always had on similar occasions, and devote the nett proceeds of the exhibition to aid our soldiers. There are no Copperheads in the Oak Ridge School.

THEATER.—Miss Jane Coombs concluded the second week of her engagement on Saturday evening, to another large and fashionable audience, and commences her third and last on Monday, appearing as "Lady Teazle," in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," in which she will be supported in the principal characters by Messrs. Rainford, Myers, Carden, Uhl, McVicker and Mrs. Marble. This beautiful comedy has not been presented to a Chicago audience for a long time, and a general desire exists to witness Miss Coombs as "Lady Teazle," which she will doubtless render in such a manner as to increase the admiration now entertained for her by our play goers.

CLOSE OF THE WINTER TERM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The several public schools closed on Friday last, for a vacation of two weeks, which will be equally enjoyed by both teachers and pupils, all of whom will resume their tasks two weeks from next Monday. The closing exercises at the Jones School were of an unusually interesting character, and the exhibition was attended by a large number of parents. It was a very creditable affair throughout, and reflected great credit upon the school.

At the close of the afternoon exercises at the Skinner School, the teachers, as a slight token of their esteem, presented the Principal, Mr. A. N. Merriman, with a beautiful photographic album, and appropriate addresses were made by the donor and the recipient. Mr. Merriman has dedicated the album to the teachers, and intends to collect the photographs of all the teachers who have taught in that school. We understand it is contemplated to purchase a large sized melodeon to be placed in the hall, to aid the scholars in their musical exercises. This is a laudable project, which we hope to see accomplished.

THE SOUTH WATER STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.—At the hour of going to press on Saturday morning, the fire on South Water street had not been extinguished, and it was impossible to prove any correct estimate of the damages.

No. 14, was owned and partially occupied by Mr. H. Newhall, as a fruit warehouse. The loss by other occupants in this building is as follows: Burke & Co., grocers, first floor, $3,000—total loss. E. O. Vore, groceries, $1,400—no insurance. S. W. Manshur, goods stored with Burke & Co., $900—no insurance. L. Bradley, Agent People's Line of Steamers, $[illegible]—no insurance. E. Adler, $150—insured. The loss in building, stock, and household goods by Mr. Newhall, is fully $1,500. The only insurance was for $4,000 upon his stock, in the Washington Insurance Company of New York.

No. 12 was totally destroyed—valued at $15,000, with $9,000 insurance. This was also a five story brick, said to be owned by parties in Ottawa, Ill. It was occupied by Benedict & Co., Commission Merchants, whose loss we have not ascertained.

No. 16, owned by D. J. Ely, and occupied by Cummings & King, Commission Merchants, damaged to the extent of $6,000—fully insured.

The walls of No. 12 fell with a crash upon the Central Sale Stables adjoining it, almost entirely demolishing it. The horses, we learn, were all safely removed.

MEETING OF THE UNION CLUB.

Speeches by Col. Ellithorpe and John Wentworth.

Proposition to Erect a Monument to our Gallant Dead.

The Union Club held a very enthusiastic meeting at their rooms in Dickey's Block, on Saturday evening, which was very largely attended, the capacious hall being filled to overflowing. At 8 o'clock Col. Ellithorpe being present, was invited to address the meeting by the Chair. The Colonel, in response, said that he did not come to make a speech. He did not even know the character of the meeting, but he presumed, *of course*, that it was Union meeting. He trusted it was not a partizan one—if so, partizan only for country.

He doubted not it would be of interest to the audience to hear from the army of the frontier, with whom communication is frequent, and facilities for obtaining information not the best. As far as the army of the frontier has gone it has whipped everything it has met. It was thought by the Department at Washington that the loyal Indians might be of great service in putting down the rebellion. He, with three or four other officers, had been commissioned to enlist them, and they had now in the service some 5,000 of the Cretes, Cherokees, Seminoles, Choctaws and Ouachitas. He had raised the first regiment of loyal Choctaws. If any who may not be called Americans are worthy our respect and the consideration of the Government, it is these Indians. They were driven by their enemies for miles, barefooted over the snow, rather than take up arms against the Government. His experience with the Indians was that they were as brave and would face the cannon's mouth as readily as the Anglo Saxon.

Many of the audience might have thought the negro would not fight. He had been compelled to organize negroes to act as interpreters, and in every instance where the intelligent blacks were brought in contact with their rebel masters they knew no such word as fear. The idea that they would not fight was nonsense, and that we should not use them was worse than nonsense. The negro's bullet went as unerringly as the white man's, and killed as many rebels. He would fight rebels with anything that would whip them rather than see this Government destroyed. You cannot stand back and say we will support the Administration if it takes this action. You must establish the broad principle that every man must put his shoulder to the wheel and strike for a common purpose. If the North only understood the question, if it had been in the field, if it had seen these men begging us to let them fight, offering to do it without pay, only let them be free and send them where we pleased, then the North would appreciate the necessity of using them. The speaker alluded to an attack made upon a company of fifty untrained, ignorant and poorly armed blacks at Fort Lincoln, commanded by black officers, by a cavalry company of rebels, splendidly armed, and commanded by the guerrilla Livingston. The blacks whipped them, and although on foot, chased them three miles. If the Copperhead thinks it derogatory for the negro to fight for his own liberty, let him take his place. He was here on recruiting service, and would like to take a company of Copperheads with him to the frontier, and if he did not convert them he would pay a handsome forfeiture.

In your election, support of the Government in all its measures should be the issue—Union without an "if" or a "but"—no plank for semi-traitors. If a man is recreant to his Government, the place should be too warm for him, and he should be compelled to go South. You, here at your peaceful firesides, have little idea of the indignation in the army at this fire in their rear. The boys are so indignant that they almost turn their guns northward. The speaker depicted the horrors of war, and the desolation in the South, and closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to stand by the Government as their sons and brothers were doing in the field.

After the applause had subsided, Frank Lumbard sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the audience joining in the chorus, after which John Wentworth took the stand. After defining the province of parties as being constituted to carry out principles, the speaker traced the mission of the Union party. Its principle was a great moral question of right, and must prevail. And this moral question could be subdivided into two branches, the right of man to the products of his own labor, and the right of the laboring classes to the fruits of their labor in fixed standard values.

The speaker contended that the war could only be terminated by the removal of the cause, and traced the history of slavery compromises from the time of the adoption of the American Constitution. It did not die out, because it was made an element of politics. But free States so increased that a Republican President was elected; then it became necessary for the rebels to destroy the government, that they might save their institution.

The Democracy will soon get sick of supporting their burden. They cannot afford to carry it, as it prevents their getting office. If the Democracy want to win they must outbid the Union party. They must kill more rebels. He denounced the folly of the idea that the negroes would crowd out white labor at the North. The inferior race never could encroach upon the rights of the superior. Taking the negro from the South is taking just so much bread and butter from them.

European sympathy had hitherto supported the rebellion, but now there was no danger of interference. The people of Europe would not allow it. The foreigners of this country would not. It was a good thing that nations should learn not to be dependent on each other too much. If France and England have been depending on us for cotton let them raise their own cotton. In like manner we must not be dependent upon the South, for no fabric can ever be king here.

The speaker then alluded to the folly of amnesty, and said the greatest obstacle to the close of the war was the fact that if peace were concluded, the rebel officers could never again get a situation. Their only hope of getting their bread and butter was under a Southern Confederacy, with Jeff. Davis at its head. He thought the times were not foreboding. If the financial affairs of a country were right, everything else would go right. No man but a traitor disliked Secretary Chase. With matters all right at home and abroad, let the war go on until the cause is removed. Then shall we have victory.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the Democracy, and a reiteration of his sentiments. Frank Lumbard and Major Campbell sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill" in splendid style, arousing the enthusiasm of the audience.

Before adjournment, the President, Col. F. A. Eastman, stated that a friend had made the suggestion to him of the propriety of the Club's erecting a monument in commemoration of the gallant sons of Chicago who have fallen, or shall fall in battle, upon which their names shall be inscribed. He would propose, therefore, that a book be opened for subscription to that purpose. A motion was made in accordance with the President's views, and prevailed unanimously.

Upon motion, the Club adjourned.

Mendelssohn's Elijah.

Of this sublime production of art, a competent critic says: If we except the "Messiah" and the "Creation," which long ago called out the highest resources of musical art, there is scarcely a subject within the entire range of Scriptural history containing so many fine points for delineation, as the life of Elijah. It embraces a succession of incidents susceptible of being wrought out with a great deal of dramatic effect, and all bearing more or less directly upon the fulfillment of his sacred mission, and the grand closing scene of his life. The great leading idea of the work is something high and apart from the simple development of characters and events—something that overshadows the whole with a halo of glory that is rather felt than directly perceived. It is less than an actual embodiment than a subtile presence that diffuses itself like the sunlight, warming and vivifying, yet invisible—the infinite glory and majesty of God.

The central figure, around which clusters the human and dramatic interest of the work, is the prophet Elijah. It is a theme for masterly delineation—this pure earnest and holy man, inspired of God, and watched over by angels, pursuing his lonely and perilous way in the firm strength of a sublime and lofty purpose. The music is written for a basso, and although warmed with compassion, deepened with devotion, or softened with sorrow, as the language may require, it is characterized throughout by strength and dignity.

While the subject is taken from the familiar history of Elijah, it is clothed to a great extent in language drawn from the most highly poetical passages of the Psalms and Prophecies, with such slight verbal alterations as the music requires. Nothing could be finer than the effect of the sublime old Hebrew poetry in this connection. The grand but severe historic outline, touched with the colors of sacred lyric inspiration, springs into warm, glowing, ever present life. It is no longer a simple fact, but a palpable presence.

The principal points of dramatic interest in the first part of the work are, the restoration of the widow's son, the scene between Elijah and the priests of Baal, and the prophet's prayer for rain. The Oratorio opens with the solemn prophecy of Elijah, "As God the Lord of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word."

The chorus of the people which follows the overture, during which a long period of time is supposed to have elapsed, is peculiarly expressive of helpless suffering. The music alternately swells with impassioned earnestness, and dies away in the weariness of unavailing sorrow. There is a strong touch of despair in the recitative chorus, as each part takes up its burden of bitter complaint alone. The short, broken phrases of melody are full of dreary desolation. Then follows the beautiful duet, "Zion spreadeth her hands for aid." The hopelessness of sorrow seems to struggle with the calm resignation of faith, and the low, murmured refrain of the people, "Lord, bow thine ear to our prayer," returns at solemn intervals with thrilling effects.

The part of Obadiah is arranged for a tenor voice, and is mostly expressive of hope and consolation. Much of it is highly devotional, but the view of subdued tenderness running through it contrasts finely with the greater strength and power suggested by the music of Elijah. The double quartette of angels is happily introduced after the sorrowful scenes thus far represented, and greatly relieves the preceding chorus, which portrays with intense vividness the mingled passions and fears of a despairing people. It is musically very effective. The angel solos are assigned to a contralto.

The restoration of the widow's son is a fine piece of musical coloring. The first words of the widow are in a tone of querulous complaint. Then, as if a new thought had occurred to her, she breaks forth into a cry for help, so touching in its imploring sorrow, so earnest, so thrilling, that the very music seems to rush and throb with the trembling love and agony of a mother's heart. The doubtful eagerness with which she greets the first dawning of hope, the tremulous assurance, and the joy that overflows in a glad song of thanksgiving and praise when the blissful reality bursts fully upon her, contrasted with the firm trust and calm compassion expressed in the tones of Elijah, finely illustrate the power of music in the portrayal of delicate shades of feeling.

Some of the most characteristic music of the Oratorio is introduced in the next scene. The priests of Baal are assembled to prove the power of their gods by invoking the descent of fire upon the sacrifice. The choruses of the priests are totally unlike any music we should dignify as religious. They are wild and noisy, but without either the strength or solemnity of devotion. The strains are those of revelry, rather than of prayer. Again, and yet again, their loud and frantic cries are repeated with increasing fury, but still in vain. Then follow with admirable effect, the eloquent prayer of Elijah, and the beautiful quartette of angels, in those soothing words of peace and consolation, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." There is something grandly impressive in the simple invocation here introduced, and the sudden descent of the fire upon the altar. The prophet stands alone in the midst of his enemies, the sole representative of truth. With fearless trust he calls upon God in a single brief sentence of prayer. No more is needed, and thus he is vindicated in the presence of the people, who cry out first in accents of wonder and surprise, that deepen gradually into awe and reverence, as they recognize more fully the power which has wrought this mighty miracle before them.

The closing scene of the first part is the prophet's prayer for rain. The picture is called up with wonderful vividness by the music—the fervent prayer of Elijah, the earnest supplication of the people, and the faithless indifference of the youth who looks out upon the sea and answers, "There is nothing. The heavens are as brass above me." No depth, no fullness, no feeling in those brief words, but a cold hard fact, announced in equally cold hard tones. Again, and yet more earnestly, are represented the prayer and the response of the people, and again the high unsympathetic voice answers, "There is nothing. The earth is as iron under me." A third time with renewed fervor is the prayer offered, and "Behold, a little cloud ariseth now from the waters." The gradual coming of the storm is vividly represented by the orchestra.

The closing chorus is one of the finest in the whole work, and is wrought out with wonderful power. The loud voice of the storm is lost in the glad praises of a great people. Never before did the sublime poetry of those words find such glorious expression.

"Thanks be to God! He laveth the thirsty land! The waters gather; they rush along; they are lifting their voices!

"The stormy billows are high; their fury is mighty; but the Lord is above them, and Almighty!"

CLOSING OUT SALE.—H. J. Reed at 35 Lake street, will be closing out his entire stock of fancy goods, notions, hosiery, hoop-skirts, &c., till the first of May. This will afford a rare opportunity for the public to purchase goods at low figures.

The stock offered by Mr. Reed is very extensive, embracing everything usually called for or thought of in his line of trade; as to the quality of the goods, they are certainly superior to most stocks in this market, having been purchased by parties whose experience and good taste render them capable of making the best possible selections.

We advise everybody wishing to purchase goods of this character to visit Reed's, before buying elsewhere. They will undoubtedly save money by the operation.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following table shows the state of the weather for the week ending April 11th, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

1863.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, April 5	45	63	55
Monday, 6	35	42	38
Tuesday, 7	35	39	33
Wednesday, 8	35	37	35
Thursday, 9	38	53	53
Friday, 10	56	68	66
Saturday, 11	62	60	57

NOTES ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—No. 3.

By I. Winslow Ayer, M. D.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE,
Rooms 12 and 13, McCormick's Building,
Cor. Randolph and Dearborn streets.

We have spoken of Nasal Catarrh as the origin of many cases of consumption; but while we would earnestly impress upon the reader the great danger from neglecting this dreadful disease, we would not have him believe that there are not other equally fruitful sources of Consumption.

Not unfrequently the primary symptoms of Catarrh may abate, as the inflammation advances along the membrane lining of the throat and windpipe, in its passage to the lungs, as there may not have been Nasal Catarrh prior to the attack of Throat Disease. When there is inflammation of the upper part of the throat, (which can be seen when the mouth is open) we give it the name Pharyngitis. The patient experiences a sensation of dryness or huskiness of the parts; it may or may not be painful, but there is usually considerable heat, not, however, at all times.

The inflammation may vary so much in appearance that its nature and extent can only be determined by a practiced eye, by one familiar with *every grade and stage of the disease*.

The inhalation of cold or damp and sometimes of warm air and dust generally excites a slight hacking cough for the time, and when the disease is complicated with Catarrh, the symptoms of that ugly disease are likewise aggravated.

From the upper cavities of the throat, the disease passes by a short and easy stage into the larynx—the cavity in which the voice is made; the fluid secreted to lubricate the parts becomes acrid, and hoarseness occasionally ensues—possibly there may be aphonia (a total loss of the voice) for a time or permanently. There may be a feeling of suffocation, oppression in breathing, and an almost constant irritation of the throat. The disease soon passes into the body of the windpipe, and the large air passages of the lungs.

Bronchitis, as the inflammation is called after it has extended thus far, differs from Pharyngitis only in being in a far more dangerous locality, and clearly belongs to the family of Consumption. The invasion and advance of the disease is so insidious as hardly to attract notice, and it frequently makes fearful inroads before the patient is aware of its presence, as he is generally confident that *he* cannot have Consumption, and regards his symptoms as only those of a cold, of which the warm weather will relieve him.

Chronic Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air tubes, which continues a great length of time without any sudden or remarkable changes. A cough is generally present, which is increased in wet weather, and by every slight cold. This comes on in paroxysms, generally worse in the mornings, and relieved by raising freely. The matter raised is generally yellowish, but sometimes whitish and tenacious; and in the latter stages is thick, and very much like that of Consumption.

But it is not only to *local causes* that Consumption is due. Other conditions of the system often invite the disease. It is not unusual for persons to fall victims to Consumption who have been careful in regard to exposure to inclement weather, even taken the best care of themselves in this respect.

We would call the attention of the patient to a *true* state of his case, and impress upon him the importance of arresting the disease while in its incipient stages, for a complaint curable now, in a few days or weeks may soon pass into a stage where human aid will be of no avail.

The causes of consumption embrace all those things which bring a destructive force against the Digestive and assimulative functions,—as improper and insufficient food, dissipation, sedentary habits, anxiety of mind, as well as those which act injuriously upon the breathing organs,—as impure air, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, measles, whooping cough, etc., and such as disturb the perspiratory process,—as insufficient clothing, atmospheric changes, sleeping in damp sheets, etc.

Persons, therefore, who have Catarrh, Throat Disease or Bronchial Affections, or those who may have suffered from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Impurity of the Blood or General Debility, should make immediate and proper efforts to recover health before that greatest of blessings has forever gone, and a lingering or rapid consumption closes the scene.

A CARD.—Dr. Irons is hereby constituted my exclusive agent in Chicago, Ill., for the sale of all such apparatus as I am accustomed to use or recommend in the practice of Electropathy, of which, as a system, I am the author and teacher.

With pleasure I recommend him to my friends and the public for information upon the subject of the purchase of reliable instruments, and for their use in the treatment of diseases.

A. PAIGE, M. D.

Dr. Irons has been very successful in curing diseases.

Office in Building 44 & 46 La Salle street. Post-office Drawer, 6,236.

PROFESSIONAL.—The attention of persons interested, is directed to the professional card of Dr. S. Clesson Pratt, which appears in another part of to-day's TRIBUNE.

☞ "The Every Day Philosopher in Town and Country," by the author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson," for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ "A Dark Night's Work," a novel by Mrs. Gaskill, author of "Mary Barton," etc. Price 25 cents. For sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Peterson's Magazine for May, and London Art Journal for March have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ "Pre-Adamite Man," the story of the Human Race, from 35,000 to 100,000 years ago, a very interesting book. Price $1.25. For sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. mh30-1m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street and 120 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—"Hell! its Inhabitants, their Life and Surroundings," forms the subject of Rev. Mr. Hibbard's lecture at the New Jerusalem Temple—on Adams street, near the lake—this (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

—Church of the Holy Communion—Services will be held as usual to-day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The Rev. Mr. Brodnax will preach in the morning, and Rev. C. H. Vandyne in the evening. The seats are free, and all are invited to attend.

—Preaching in the French by Rev. Jas. E. Bourases, every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m., in the Calvinistic Methodist Church, on Desplaines street between Randolph and Lake streets. French people respectfully invited.

—Union Park Congregational Church—In consequence of repairs being made to this church, the usual services to-morrow, April 12th, will be omitted.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods, In any quantities.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
[illegible] 95 South Water street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

Nearly all the bankers report a dull day. The demand for money does not seem to be immediately pressing; bankers' accommodations just now being mainly confined to short renewals, till operators can realize on past investments.

The New York exchange continues decidedly close. Only customers are supplied at quotations. The reasons for the present stringency heretofore noticed, remain, but they cannot last many days. Rates are par@¼ buying; selling, with a single exception, at ¼ premium, and firm. We notice one house, as usual, selling to customers at ⅛.

The market for gold has been very unsettled. The rates given by private dispatches from Wall street, were as follows: 153¼, 153, 150, 150¾, 153¾, 151, 151¼, closing at 152. The brokers here bought at 148@150—only a few paying the upper figure.

The price of silver was [illegible].

New Treasury notes ¼ premium buying, ⅜@½ selling. Old the same price as that of gold.

Indiana State Bank and Kentucky currency 152.

INVESTMENTS.—Under this head a few days since, we gave our readers some reasons for investing in Government 5.20 bonds; also the process by which they can be obtained of Mr. Collector Haven, of this city. It gives us pleasure to state that within the last two days some $40,000 have been taken. One old farmer took $7,600, another $2,800, $1,500 and so on, while capitalists took their $10,000, making in all the sum named. We repeat the directions. Send the Greenbacks in even amounts of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000 to Luther Haven, esq., Collector of Chicago, by express; or go to your local banker and get a draft on some Chicago banker for the amount you wish to invest, payable in "Greenbacks;" endorse it "pay to Luther Haven, esq.;" sign your name below, and send it to Mr. Haven by mail. He will at once attend to the matter. Of course practiced business men need not read these directions.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: We have no change to make in our quotations for this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York exchange	@ ¼ prem.	¼ prem.
Gold	48 @ 48	"
Silver (large coins)	30 @ 33	"
" (small coins)	25 @ 28	"
Treasury notes, old issue	40 @ 43	"
" " new	⅛ @ ¼	½

Exchange is in fair supply, but currency continues scarce.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for March, were $461,822, of which $317,579 were from freight, and $143,243 from passengers. The same month last year the total earnings were $295,778. Increase this year over last, 56 per cent.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 11, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Very dull and heavy.

Chi. & R. I.	89	Erie	78⅜
Chi. & Alton	66	Erie pfd	96
C. & Tol.	91¾	N. Y. C.	114¾
M. S.	58¾	Pac. Mail	180¾
Harl pfd	53¾	Mo 6s	60¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s, '81 c's	105@105½	U. S. 1 yr cert.	98
7-30 T'y N's	105@105½		

Sterling exchange firmer and quiet at 165@166 for bankers' bills.

Gold firmer—opening at 53, declining to 51¾, and closing feverish at 52¾@53¼.

Government stocks quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	570	4024	2700	3716	....	441
R I R R	600	300	7350	....	350	....
Ill C R R	300	2100	2100	600	700	....
C B & Q R R	800	700	7300	....	750	485
N W R R	602	4168	....	3144	....	....
A & St L R R	650	384	6381	....	540	....
Total	3202	11706	25831	7460	2349	866

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	480	....	140
R I R R	....	142880	....	207	....	88
Ill C R R	....	14400	....	700	28	416
C B & Q R R	....	43706	685	1151	....	887
N W R R	....	....	....	30	....	134
A & St L R R	....	....	6950	618	7	248
Total	....	200986	7520	3186	35	1858

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	....	57175	125325			
Total	....	57175	125325			

The intelligence from Charleston published this morning was interpreted by speculators on Wall street as being unfavorable to the national arms, and as a matter of course gold advanced to 153¾, but afterwards fell to 150, and closed with the first Board unsettled at 150@151.

This caused a firmer feeling on 'Change among holders of all kinds of produce; but buyers showed but little faith in the permanence of the advance in gold, and there was no material change in prices. It was difficult to buy at yesterday's quotations, and almost equally difficult to sell at any improvement. There is a very general belief that Charleston is doomed to fall with the present attack of Hunter and Dupont, but it is not expected that less than a week's bombardment will accomplish it.

The Wheat market shows an advance of about ½c ⅌ bushel, with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.16½@1.17½ for Winter receipts, and $1.19@1.20 for fresh receipts; No. 2 Spring, $1.02½@1.03 for Winter receipts, and $1.04½@1.05½ for fresh receipts. Winter grades were neglected.

The flour market still maintains its characteristic dullness, and prices are entirely nominal.

Corn was firmer, but inactive, and the sales were light at 53½c for Prime River Yellow afloat; 50c for fresh receipts Yellow in store; 49c for fresh receipts and 46½@47c for winter receipts Mixed in store; and 46½c for fresh receipts Rejected in store. The demand at any advance was light, and confined chiefly to short sellers and speculators.

Oats were held very firmly, but buyers did not feel inclined to follow the market any higher at present, and the sales were light, at 59c for fresh and 57c for winter receipts No. 1. Rye opened firm at 76c for fresh receipts No. 1 in store, but the market closed dull with no buyers at that price. A lot of prime Michigan Barley was sold at $1.45. Highwines were dull and nominal at 40c.

Seeds were more active. About 1,000 bu Timothy were sold at $1.50@1.65—principally at $1.50 for good qualities. Clover Seed still remains dull, with sales of retail parcels at $5.00@5.50. Flax Seed was active and easier—with sales of 200 bu prime quality at $2.75, and inferior at $1.75.

The Provision market was firm but inactive. Prime Lard is held at 10c, with buyers at 9¾c. Mess Pork is also in better demand, but buyers and sellers are apart.

Beef Cattle were in good supply, but owing to still more unfavorable news from Albany, the shipping demand was almost entirely cut off, but the government contractors were purchasing freely, though quietly, and the market closed quiet at a decline of ¼c from the ruling prices of this day week. The sales foot up some 1,000 head at a range of $3.37½@5.25—the latter figure being paid for one drove of "fancy" beeves. The bulk of the transactions ranged from $3.75@4.50.

Live Hogs were dull and the market closed quiet at a decline of fully 25c ⅌ 100 lbs on the prices of this day week. Lots were in good demand for the Philadelphia market at $4.50@4.85, while common and medium were dull at $3.65@4.25.

Freights were inactive—no engagements being reported.

Pork Packing at Pittsburgh.

During the past season, 28,589 hogs were packed at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—April 9.

Crude was firm at 7¼@7½c in bulk and 13½@14c in bris. Refined unsettled and more active at 34@35c in bond and 34@35c free. Benzine is firm, Deodorized being quoted at 22c.

Prices in New Orleans—March 31.

Cotton 75c ⅌ lb; sugars dull at 8¼ for good com. to fair, and 11½c for yellow clarified, new crop; molasses easier, at 37c for inferior old crop, sour, and 40c for good old and new fermented; oats, $1.05 per bushel; hay $55.00 per ton; dry hides 17c; Extra Flour, $12.00@12.50; Tobacco, 8½c; Beef Cattle, 20@30c ⅌ lb net; hogs, $13.00@18.00 gross.

Cincinnati Seed Market—April 9.

There is a good demand for clover at $5.00 in lots, and $5.15@5.25 in the small way, from store. Timothy is steady at $2.00.

Philadelphia Seed Market—April 9.

There is very little demand for cloverseed, and 250 bu sold, mostly at $5.62½ ⅌ bu; nothing doing in timothy or flaxseed.

New York Hide Market—April 8.

The market for dry hides has been very dull during the past week, and prices are heavy, though nominally unchanged. As a general thing, the trade have supplied their immediate requirements, and do not wish to purchase ahead unless at a considerable concession from present rates; this holders will not submit to, and the business is limited. Domestic slaughter meet with a moderate inquiry at about former rates, though the buyer rather has the advantage. Quotation for all descriptions, in the present unsettled state of affairs, are altogether nominal, and we consequently omit them. The stock of hides on hand is about 190,000, against 175,000 same time last year.

New York Seed Market—April 8.

The market is very quiet, and Common is very heavy; sales of 250 bags at 8¾@9¾c, and 70 bags recleaned at 9¾@9½c. Timothy Seed is plenty, and is very dull and heavy; sales of 40 bags at $1.62½@2 ⅌ bush. Rough Flaxseed is in demand; sales 600 bushels at $3.30@4, and some 500 bushels Cleaned for seed at $4.50, and 10 tcs do for export, at $22.50 cash.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent, 9th.]

The market presents a very moderate activity for the season of the year, owing to the fall in gold and the uncertainty felt as to its future price. Goods are full twenty per cent. lower, and yet there is no great activity of demand, buyers only supplying immediate wants. Trade, though dull, at private, is more active in the auction room, many sales having been held; but the stocks are not large, and desirable goods command full prices, according to the premium on gold, the changes in which, alone cause the fluctuation in prices. The tendency is downward. A rather large business has been doing in calicoes at the reduction submitted to last week. The spring styles are sold more readily because holders are reluctant to hold over stock another year, when it is considered certain prices will be much lower. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are dull, though jobbers have reduced their prices. Drills are in demand for Government. Cottonades have sold freely at auction at a slight reduction. Woolen goods move slowly. Fancy cassimeres are temporarily dull, except for the most desirable styles. Silk mixtures are in large supply. Delaines are much lower, and there is a desire to close out old stock.

Foreign goods are dull. The supply is improving. The fall in the rates of exchange affects prices in favor of the buyer considerably. The importations are greater. Fancy dress delaines have declined, but plain colors being mostly wanted, are very firm, and bring remunerating prices. Some importers sell only for cash, paid in gold. The buyers therefore know what the difference is by the high price of gold, which they must pay to pay the importer. Black dress silks sell readily. Saxony woven dress goods have sold at auction at a decline, but were readily taken.

Ribbons also were freely offered and sold, the lots being duplicated. White and Mais were the most favorable colors. Paris shawls and French worsteds attracted a good demand at fair prices. British goods are very quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1863.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but firmer. Sales: 20,000 lbs plain smoked Hams at 7c packed; 9 cks country dry salted Hams at 6¼c packed; 45 tres White Grease at 8c. The sale of 400 tres Extra Lard made and reported yesterday at 9¾c, was not closed.

BUTTER—There is an active inquiry for prime roll butter, at 20@22c, but firkin is quiet at 18@20c. Sales: 700 lbs choice roll at 23c; 425 lbs good do at 22c; 1,500 lbs do at 21½c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales, 3 brls good at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,202 brls; shipped, none. Market dull and neglected. Sales: 100 brls fair spring extra at $5.62½; 300 brls very good do on p. t. Winter extras held at $7.00@7.50, without buyers.

WHEAT—Received, 11,706 bu; shipped, 57,175 bu. Market advanced about ½c per bushel. Sales, 2,500 bu No. 1 Spring (3c storage) at $1.20; 4,500 bu do at $1.19; 4,000 bu do (4c storage) at $1.17½; 3,000 bu do at $1.17; 3,000 bu do at $1.16½; 400 bu do (3c storage) in F. & T.'s at $1.16; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring (3c storage) at $1.05½; 3,500 bu do at $1.05; 1,500 bu do at $1.04½; 6,000 bu do (4c storage) at $1.12; 9,000 bu do at $1.03½; 1,000 bu do at $1.02½; 400 bu Rejected Red Winter (4c storage) at $1.18.

CORN—Received, 25,831 bu; shipped, 125,325 bu. Market firmer but not active. Sales: 10,000 bu prime River Yellow afloat at 53½c; 3,500 bu Mixed Corn in store (3c storage) at 49c; 4,000 bu do (4c storage) at 46½c; 15,000 bu do at 47c; 1,200 bu Yellow Corn in store (3c storage) at 50c; 4,500 bu Rejected Corn in store (3c storage) at 46½c.

OATS—Received, 7,460 bu. Market firm but inactive. Sales: 3,000 bu No 1 (3c storage) at 59c; 3,400 bu do (4c storage) at 57c; 61 bags choice Michigan Oats on track at 61c.

RYE—Received, 2,340 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu No 1 (3c storage) at 76c—closing dull.

BARLEY—Received, 866 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 73 bags prime Michigan at $1.45 on track.

HIGHWINES—Inactive. Holders ask 40c, without buyers.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 82@85c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull. Sales: 10 bags choice at $5.50; 10 bu good at $5.00.

FLAX SEED—200 bu prime at $2.75; 28 bags very inferior at $1.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market more active and better. Sales: 20 bags extra choice at $1.65; 515 bu and 87 bags prime at $1.50; 58 bags good at $1.40; 9 bags do at $1.50.

DRIED FRUIT—4,000 lbs choice Apples at 8¼c.

BEANS—26 bu good White Mixed at $2.37½.

BRAN—In active demand. Sales: 10 tons at $18.50.

POTATOES—Choice are in fair demand at 80@90c; low grades, 60@75c.

EGGS—Steady and in fair demand. Sales: 17 brls at 9c—shipper's mark.

POULTRY—Live turkeys in good demand at 7½@8½c; Live Chickens, $3.25@3.50 ⅌ doz—demand good.

SALT—Fine, dull at $1.80 ⅌ brl.

HIDES—Dull, owing to unfavorable news from the East. We quote: Dry Flint, 18@19c; Dry calted, 16@16½c; Green Cured, 8¼@9c; Green Country, 8c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 11, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending April 11	6,972	12,193
Week ending March 28	8,452	16,072
Week ending March 21	5,265	13,349
Week ending March 14	5,196	15,905
Week ending March 7	5,464	13,293
Week ending Feb. 28	5,090	13,501
Week ending Feb. 21	6,116	19,289

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	75	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 284 feet	77	58 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 284 feet	$72	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & Ch U R R	606	Chi B & Q R R	2,746
Chi & R I R R	485	North W R R	641
Ill Central R R	759	Alton & St L R R	962

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards, for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 6,972 head. This is 2,925 head less than last week, and 3,384 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Notwithstanding this great decrease and the decline in freights, the market, under the influence of discouraging advices from New York, and a material decline in Albany, has ruled with less animation and excitement than we have seen in some time. The high prices demanded prevented the shippers from operating to any extent, as several of them have sustained losses through the "break" in the East, and, in order to effect sales, holders had to submit to a concession. The Government contractors were purchasing freely, but quietly, and they got better stock at lower prices, than at any time during the past month, as will be seen by the account of sales below. A few extra bullocks sold at 5@5¼c, but they were exceptions—and not to be considered as a criterion of the market. The bulk of the sales ranged from $3.75@4.50, which is fully ¼c lower than last week.

SATURDAY EVENING.—The receipts were liberal, and owing to Government demand the yards were almost cleared, and the market closed steady. We give closing prices as follows:

Premium	$4.50@4.75
Extra shipping beeves	4.00@4.25
Good	3.50@3.75
Medium	3.00@3.40

DROVE NOTES.

We give a few of the principal sales during the week. A good number were sold by the head, and in the absence of weights, they would scarcely give quotations.

Bronson sold McPherson 100 head, averaging 1,289 lbs, at $4.75.

Rankin sold Hazelwood 29 head, averaging 1,190 lbs, at $4.50.

Yates sold Walxell 15 head, averaging 1,068 lbs, at $4.20.

Whiting sold Hardinge 19 head, averaging 953 lbs, at $3.90.

Ashelby sold Morris, Rineman & Co. 69 head at $65.00 per head.

Adams sold Morris & Co. 78 head, averaging 1,280 lbs, at $4.55; 20 head, averaging 966 lbs, at $3.75.

Langdon sold Morris & Co. 53 head at $45.00 per head.

Keiser sold Dally 16 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $4.00.

Dally sold Hazlewood 12 head, averaging 1,094 lbs, at $4.25.

Morris, Rinneman & Co. sold Beers 89 head, averaging 1,090 lbs, at $4.50.

Conger sold Morris, Reinneman & Co. 17 head, averaging 980 lbs, at $3.60.

Kelly sold Webb 30 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.50.

Gregory sold Webb 15 head, averaging 1,204 lbs, at $4.70; 13 head, averaging 1,244 lbs, at $4.50.

Conger sold Fraumann 18 head, averaging 1,055 lbs, at $4.70.

Conger sold McPherson 86 head, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $4.50.

Adams sold McPherson 164 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $4.30.

Conger sold Morris Rinneman & Co. 28 head premium, from Knox & Co., averaging 1,300 lbs, at $5.00.

Metcalf sold McPherson 18 head, averaging 1,065 lbs, at $4.00; 79 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4.50.

McCabe sold Burnside & Co. 11 head fair Government stock, averaging 1,002 lbs, at $3.75.

Farlow sold Hatch 34 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $4.50.

Murphy sold Burnside 63 head, averaging 1,017 lbs, at $4.15.

Adams sold Burnside 13 head, averaging 910 lbs, at $3.25.

Salsbridge sold Barber & Co. 70 very superior shipping steers, averaging 1,287 lbs, at $5.00.

Smith sold Beers 74 head, averaging 1,061 lbs, at $4.50.

Jones sold Beers & Co., 167 head, averaging 1,164 lbs, at $4.50.

Steel sold Jonman 59 head premium stall-fed steers, averaging 1,244 lbs, at $5.25.

Ulm sold Beers & Co. 149 head, averaging 1,243 lbs, at $4.75.

Ruble & Hyman sold Beers 32 head, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $4.70.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amounted to 12,193. This is 1,227 less than last week, and 2,633 less than the corresponding week last year. The market has ruled dull and drooping during the week, and prices indicate a decline of 25c ⅌ 100 lbs, although selected and very choice lots still command outside figures.

We quote:

Selected lots	$4.50@4.75
Medium	3.75@4.25
Common	3.50@3.65

Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
178	247	$4.70	107	203	$4.07½
135	222	4.80	66	194	4.30
40	218	4.50	49	224	3.65
60	224	4.60	50	147	3.45
45	250	4.25			

SHEEP—The market is quiet and steady. Sales were:

76 Sheep, averaging 112 lbs, at	$3.75
107 " 131	1.19
519 stock sheep on p. t.	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 11—COTTON—Steadier with more doing at 63@65c.

FLOUR—Market less active but opens generally without change.

WHISKY—Dull at 45½@46½c including small parcels western at 47c.

WHEAT—Entirely nominal, with no transactions of any magnitude reported.

CORN—A shade firmer and quiet at 80@90c for sound, including one or two parcels of choice at 91@91½c; western at 81@88c, and 90@93c for common to fair new yellow, western and southern. Oats scarce and in request at 90@91½c.

WOOL—Dull and prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.50@13.62½ for old mess; $13.50@13.62½ for old and new prime mess. Beef dull. Sales 100 brls at $6.50@8.00 for country mess; $4.50@5.50 for city prime; $11.50@12.75 for repacked mess, and $13.00@14.00 for extra mess. Bacon sides more active at 6¾@6⅞c for western Cumberland; 6¾c for western short ribbed; 6⅞c for western short clear, and 9@9¾c for very choice do. Lard quiet and steady at 9¾@9⅞c, including small lots of very choice at 10⅜c.

From the Straits.

The following letter was received to-day by Hon. Luther Haven, collector of this port, from the collector at Mackinac:

CUSTOM HOUSE, MACKINAC, March 31, 1863.

SIR: Since the 25th inst. the weather has been steadily cold. At the present moment the thermometer shows 16 ° above zero. The ice is better than at the date of my last letter, with no evident prospect of an early change. Teams are going and coming upon it, hauling wood. The parts between Mackinac and Bois Blanc Straits, that were unsafe a week back, have again become firm and strong.

We all hope that this is the last effort of winter, to be succeeded soon by warm and rainy weather, but of this we shall now more a few days hence.

J. W. McMATH.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 11.

Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 80 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Mary, Barrett, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Hassel, Sheboygan, 101 cds wood.
Schr Guide, Robbins, St Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Culliton, Packhard's Pier, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED .... April 11.

Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Sarnia, 4,052 bris flour, 340 bris pork, 801 hides, 2:5 bris lard, 227 bris ham, 110 bris oil, 300 bris glass, and sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Morris, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Hans Crocker, Moore, Peshtigo, 50 tons iron.
Bark Two Friends, McDonnell, Peshtigo, 40 tons iron, sundries.
Bark Major Anderson, Ingraham, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 21,200 bu corn.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Buffalo, 9,525 bu corn.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Robert B Campbell, Comersford, Buffalo, 7,250 bu corn.
Schr Henry Hager, Yates, Port Colborne, 11,975 bu corn.
Schr Minnesota, Hansom, Kingston, 13,850 bu corn.
Schr Monsoon, Lowry, Kingston, 8,275 bu corn.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Kingston, 15,100 bu corn.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Guide, Robbins, St Joseph.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, St Joseph.
Schr Abigail, Culliton, Wolf River.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, APRIL 9.—Prop. Edith; schrs. Bay State, Nabob, Richmond, Allen, Cairo, Newhouse, Acturus, Contest, Adda.

☞ The brig Hanover left Milwaukee on Wednesday for Buffalo.

☞ The vessels which, after leaving here, put into Milwaukee a few days ago, through the stress of weather, have taken their departure for the lower lakes.

☞ The new schooner Rosabella was successfully launched at Milwaukee on Thursday. Her dimensions are, length 100 feet, breadth of beam 25 feet 3 inches, depth 7 feet 8 inches. She is equally well adapted either for the lumber or grain trade.

☞ The Cleveland harbor is now open—the Southerly winds having driven the ice out into the lake.

☞ The propellors which ran aground on the flats of St. Clair have been got off, and are now under way for the upper lakes.

☞ The tug J. D. Morton was burned to the water's edge at Point au Shane, on Wednesday night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ Several vessels have taken cargoes of ice at Port Clayton for Chicago.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:35 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:00 a. m.	2:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Woodstock and Way	8:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Day Express	11:30 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Rockford, Janes'lle, Mad'n	4:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Night Express (ex. Sat'day)	11:30 p. m.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	8:10 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:20 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, April 11th, Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. ALMINI, wife of Peter M. Almini, aged 34 years.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Swedish church, corner of Franklin and Indiana street.

In Rochester, N. Y., on the 2d day of February, 1863, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. JOSEPH PEIRCE, of Racine, Wis., aged 24 years and 11 days.

In Racine, Wis., on Wednesday morning, April 8, of quick consumption, Mrs. CATHARINE PEIRCE, widow of the late Joseph Peirce, and youngest daughter of Dr. Charles Duncombe, of California, aged 21 years and 4 months.

In this city Saturday morning, April 11th, WILLIAM P. ROSS, formerly for many years a merchant of this city, aged 52 years.

Funeral services will take place to-day (Sunday) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Methodist Episcopal church, corner Clark and Washington streets. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On board transport in Tallahatchie River, off Greenwood, Miss., CEPHAS MELINDY, of Waukesha Co., Wis. Deceased was a member of Company F, Wisconsin Volunteers, adding in his death, another to the almost countless victims of the rebellion.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, can find board on Wabash avenue, north of Jackson street, where there are no other boarders. References required. Address WABASH AVENUE, Tribune office. ap12-c614-3t

BOARDING.—One large room with closet, suitable for three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, also pleasant single rooms for gentlemen, can now be had in the first-class brick house 135 Monroe street, corner of Lasalle. A limited number of day boarders can be accommodated. REFERENCES REQUIRED. ap12-c617-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board may be obtained at 225 South Clark street, up-stairs. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a moment's walk from the Post Office or Court House. ap11 c567-3t

BOARDING—Can be had for two or three gentlemen at 115 Indiana street, near the corner of Wells street, two minutes walk from the bridge. There is not a more comfortable private boarding house in Chicago. ap9-c278-4t

Lost.

LOST—On the cars, between Milwaukee and this city, or on its arrival at this city, a light-colored Leather Valise, marked "Dr. J. C. SALTZMAN, 27th Reg't Wis. Vols." A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the owner at Columbus, Ky., or delivery at the St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, or for any information that will lead to its recovery.
Dr. J. C. SALTZMAN,
ap11 c553-3t 27th Wis. Vols., Columbus, Ky.

STRAYED—From the new Rolling Mills at Bridgeport, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., a Light Brown Horse with dark legs. Has several collar marks on the shoulders and a scar on his back. Whoever will return the same to 141 West Van Buren street, shall be suitably rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. ap10-c521-3t

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
87 FULTON STREET .... NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET .... CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co. .... Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn .... Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber .... St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak .... Philadelphia
A. Couse .... Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein .... New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer .... Toronto, C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-[illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3148.
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
FRESCO PAINTERS,
161 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS, &c.
25 Lake Street.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
now offer for
EARLY SPRING TRADE,
by the package or dozen,
5,000 CASES
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c,
comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities. [illegible]

EDWARD WESSON.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Carefully selected for the
WESTERN TRADE.
No. 12 Cortlandt street,
(Opposite the Western Hotel,)
[illegible] NEW YORK.

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 Lake Street,
Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
COUNTRY JEANS,
LINENS,
MARSAILLES,
COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS,
And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full, complete and extensive assortment of Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings always on hand, as also CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports. fe28-c307-3m

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.
(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.
Macuboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.
SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed Granulated. Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mh26-b644-3m

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West, and are confident that there can be found in NO MARKET a better assortment of all styles of desirable goods than we are prepared to show. Besides a great variety of cheaper grades, we have large lines of WARRANTED CUSTOM MADE Kip, thick and Calf Boots, Brogans, &c., as well as the latest and finest styles of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals suitable for the city trade. We buy for cash and will offer to CASH and PROMPT short time buyers, prices that CANNOT be undersold. We can accommodate the trade with extra sizes.
mh5-a767-3m C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

TO THE LADIES.
NEW PEARL HEAD DRESSES,
Fancy Back and Side Combs,
RICH FANS,
BUGLE TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS, HOSIERY, VEILS, &c.,
Newly received by
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, } Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, }
my15-c331-1y

HATS, CAPS AND
Straw Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)
50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
suitable for the
Spring and Summer Trade of '63
Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the
GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,
Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS, holding 30, 40, and 50 lbs. Parties intending to pack, this season, will note where their goods are to be had. I am also Sole Agent for the Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware,
95 South Water Street.
ap6-c3-3m

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. JULIUS BAUER & CO.
[illegible] 99 South Clark street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation, either in wholesale or retail business, by a young man of experience, and who can furnish the best of references. Apply to STEWART HAMILTON'S Emigrant and Passage Office, 101 Clark street, or address Post Office Box 3231, Chicago. ap12-c411-3t

WANTED—A partner with a small cash capital, to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Address "B," Post Office Box 3680, Chicago, Illinois. ap12-c422-3t

WANTED—A first class Dress Maker to take charge of a shop, and can come well recommended. To any such, steady employment will be given the year round at good pay. One with a machine preferred. Apply Monday at 28 Lake st., Chicago. ap12

WANTED—By a middle aged lady, a confidential friend. A gentleman of means, from 40 to 50 years of age, steady habits and kind disposition. Address Mrs. M. P. KATE, stating place of interview, Chicago Post Office. ap12-c439-1t

WANTED—A lady as a Traveling Companion in a tour of the Eastern, Western and Pacific States as also Europe, during ensuing summer. Requisites: Young, handsome, vivacious, refined and intelligent. Recompense ample and a good wardrobe furnished. Address, with full personal description and Carte de Visite, for one week, "TOURIST," Box 1380, Chicago Ill. ap12-c429-2t

WANTED—A gentleman, wife and son, seven years of age, desire one large unfurnished room, or a sitting room and bedroom, unfurnished, with board, in a pleasant locality and with a pleasant family, South Side. Best of reference given and required. Address "G E M," Chicago, Ill. ap12 c432-3t

WANTED—Real Estate and cash. I have a nice stock of Dry Goods on hand, part of a wholesale stock—whole pieces and in good order. Would exchange them for one half in cash and one half in good Real Estate. Can be seen at 126 Dearborn street, or address JAMES TODD, Box 129, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Copyist. One conversant with the inside duties of a Mercantile Agency, and a good penman. None others need apply. Address Post Office Box 4140. ap12 c431-3t

WANTED—On April 21st, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, to go to the country. Middle aged woman preferred. Employer has only two in his family. References required. Apply at the DRUG STORE, 84 State st. ap12-c430-3t

WANTED—A purchaser for a very lucrative business, requiring a small capital. The sales are for cash, and an energetic man can realize from $10.00 to $20.00 per day, on a capital of from three to five hundred dollars. Satisfactory reasons given for selling the business to any one desirous of purchasing. Address Box 3780, Chicago, stating name and where further particulars will be furnished. ap12-c418-1t

WANTED—A Soap Maker. A competent and steady man to take charge of a Soap Factory in Canada West, to whom constant employment and fair wages will be paid. Apply to H. H. HAYDEN, Room 6, 44 Lasalle street, over Bank of Montreal. ap12-c425-3t

WANTED—A good business man with from $7,000 to $10,000, as a partner to extend a Manufacturing Business now in successful operation in Davenport, Iowa. The article made is one of the staples, $25,000 is already invested in buildings and machinery, with no incumbrances of any kind. A large and respectable Eastern house are present owners, who will furnish an equal amount of capital, but have no time to attend to the business individually. For particulars inquire of ALLING & WILLIAMS, Davenport, Iowa, or ISAAC ANDERSON, New Haven, Conn. ap11-c381-6t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Entry Clerk by a young man who understands the business. A place in some good business house (Grocery business) preferred. Would be willing to make himself useful. Salary can be arranged satisfactorily. Best of city reference given. Please address for three days "A J," care Tribune office. ap11 c365-3t

WANTED—Three or four Carpenters, immediately, to whom will be given good wages and steady employment. Inquire of HENRY BOONE, corner of Warren and Wood streets, in West Division. ap11-c384-3t

WANTED—Machinists. Elms & Webster, at Columbian Iron Works, want three first-class Machinists. None others need apply. ap11-c383-2w

WANTED—A German, Norwegian or Scotch Girl, who is a good cook and laundress, and can come well recommended. Apply immediately at 308 Michigan avenue. ap11-c371-4t

WANTED—Board. Two young men, of the highest respectability, desire a furnished room, with or without board, on the South Side, east of State street, and within a mile of the Sherman House. Terms must be reasonable. Six o'clock dinner preferred. A No. 1 references given and required. Address "B B R," Post Office Box 454, stating location and terms. ap11-c386-3t

WANTED—By every Farmer, The King of the Harvest Field, the only Grain Binder in the world that is fully warranted to bind grain on the reaper platform in a workmanlike manner, saving the labor of four men, paying for itself in one week. It is simple, cheap and durable, and is manufactured in Chicago. Rare chance for parties to canvass and sell said Machine, or manufacture. For full particulars address "Chicago Grain Binder Manufacture, Box 1481," office at S. J. Todd's, Machinist, rear of Times Office, or at Stewart House, 94 State street. ap11 c389-3t

WANTED—A man to take charge of a Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill at Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Apply to THOMAS H. BEEBE, President Peshtigo Company. ap11 c380-3t

WANTED.—A lady wishes board in a private family. Would like to give two hours daily tuition in Music (Instrumental) and the English branches, as an equivalent. References given and required. Address, care of F. RING, Esq., North Prairie Station, Wisconsin. ap11-c354-2t

WANTED—Immediately. A competent and reliable young man wanted as Salesman in a dry goods store. Chicago references required. Permanent situation. Address W. B. CONDICT, Michigan City, Ind. ap11 c[illegible]

WANTED—A first-class second girl. One who can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by addressing "MRS. J. L S," Tribune office. ap10-c315-3t

WANTED—Immediately, men to take hold of some of the most important New Inventions of the age, in which they can make from $50 to $100 every month, by a small investment of $300. Call and judge for yourselves, at 71 Dearborn st. ap9-c286-6t HOWARD TILDEN.

WANTED.—1,000 Cavalry and Artillery Horses wanted, for which we will pay the highest price in cash. Call at our Stable. HAAS & POWELL, 25 West Madison street. ap8-c266-6t

WANTED—A Furnished House. An English lady, who is fully competent to the charge of keeping a first class boarding house, is desirous of renting a Furnished House for that purpose in a good neighborhood. Has excellent testimonials of character and ability. Address, stating terms, location, etc., F. O. Box 3675, Chicago. ap8-c237-12t

WANTED—Agents for the sale of Cayuga Chief Reaper and Mower and Union, for the Counties of Cook, Dupage, Will, Kendall and Grundy. Apply to WM. FIELDING & CO., Agricultural House 56, 58 and 60 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill. ap7-c171-6t

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the work, terms, etc., mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 388. ap6-[illegible]-1y

WANTED—Agents to sell the New Editions of Books called Incidents of the War, and Exposition of the K. G. C., Knights of the Golden Circle, or a HISTORY OF SECESSION. Either of the above books mailed free on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send red stamp for a circular. B. B. LANDON, Agent,
mh15-b161-1m 89 Lake street, opp. Tremont House

WANTED—
100,000 AGENTS,
To sell the Great Mammoth Prize Package, the best in the world, and ten other kinds. B. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Send stamp for circular. mh13-a839-1m

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his women folks can earn $5 to $10 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $20. Weight 62 pounds. Freight from $1 to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamp). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh3-a256-3m

WANTED—Second-hand Furniture, Clothes, &c., for which the highest reasonable price will be paid. Also, Second-hand Furniture, &c., of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale. PHILLIP LIPMAN, mh13-b54-1m 81 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A small amount of indebtedness against Hoffman & Gelpcke, included in the second class in their assignment. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, mh29-b479-4w No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent.

TO RENT—On Michigan avenue near Ridgley Place, five New Cottages, with barns and large grounds attached. Each cottage containing eight rooms, beside cellar kitchen. Will be ready for occupancy the first of May. HANSBROUGH & WHITE, 62 Randolph street. ap12-c423-3t

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Two neat Cottages, six rooms, four closets and buttries, in West Division. Possession immediately. Rent $12 per month; sale $750 cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 250 West Jackson street. ap12-c420-3t

TO RENT—Dwelling House 90 Van Buren street, between Clark and State sts. Contains twelve rooms, closets and bath room. Stone cistern under the kitchen, and frost proof cellar. Rent $700. Possession, May 1st. Apply to A. L. HOSS, at the office of C. H. McCormick & Bros. ap12-c[illegible]

TO RENT—The three-story Frame Dwelling House 34 Washington street. Contains twenty-one rooms. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1st. Apply to T. LYMAN, 8 Portland Block. ap12 c412-3t

TO RENT—A two story Frame Cottage, containing nine rooms, near Union Park. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to L. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11 Rice's Building, 71 Dearborn st. ap11 c[illegible]

TO RENT—The first class Frame Dwelling 225 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms, cellar, water, gas, &c., &c. Apply to A. B. SCRANTON, 20 South Water street. ap11 c380-6t

TO RENT—A very commodious second floor on Lake street, between Wabash avenue and State street. Suitable for a jobber of clothing, hats and caps, notions, &c., &c. Most ample storage. Address Post Office Box 1289. ap11-c351-3t

TO RENT—One half of first floor of store 184 South Water street. C. B. DUPEE & CO. ap10-c332-6t

TO RENT—A two story first class Dwelling containing twelve rooms, closets, and bathing room, between Madison and Monroe, on South Sangamon street, for $400 a year. Store and basement 18 West Randolph street. Apply to store 18 West Randolph street. ap10-c[illegible]-3t

TO RENT—From May 1st, the Hamilton House, corner of North Clark and Water streets, apply to F. D. MANCHESTER & SONS, 67 Lasalle street. ap10-c323-6t

TO RENT—South Water Street Store. A fine large store, 29 South Water street, to rent. Apply to CHARLES A. GREGORY, 24 Dearborn street, Walker's Building. ap[illegible]

TO RENT—Two stores, 43 and 45 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph sts. These stores have been known for the past five years as the Excelsior Candle Works, and are very suitable for a manufacturing and wholesale business. Inquire of C. H. QUINLAN, 133 South Clark street. ap[illegible]

TO RENT—A first class four story brick store, on South Water street. Apply to D. J. ELY & CO., corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue. ap[illegible]

TO RENT—The building and store No. 157 Lake street. Inquire of L. MACLACHLAN, Room No. 4, Larmon Block. ap[illegible]

TO RENT—A large Store, 25 by 120, on South Water street, from the first of May. Inquire of H. NEWHALL, or 20 Dearborn street. ap[illegible]

TO LEASE—Three lots on Lake street near the river on Market street, with a good brick building. Apply to H. P. GRIFFIN, No. 6 Pomeroy's Building. ap[illegible]

TO RENT—The five story marble front store, [illegible] A. & S. J. GROVE, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Three [illegible]

FOR SALE—In the [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new [illegible]

FOR SALE—A light [illegible]

FOR SALE—Important [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a great [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two D[illegible]

FOR SALE—Open Buggy [illegible]

FOR SALE—In quantities [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Real [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very de[illegible]

FOR SALE—A magnificent [illegible]

FOR SALE—City Lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm for sale in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Stock and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Kentucky B[illegible]

FOR SALE—From $100 to [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Suburbance [illegible]

FOR SALE—In the West Division [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two three [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance [illegible]

FOR SALE—The brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Inside property [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for [illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable Resi[illegible]

FOR SALE—To Capitalists [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dock Pr[illegible]

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Power [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot, eighty [illegible]

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT—[illegible]

Announcements.

CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.—[illegible]

S. B. VERNON, formerly [illegible]

R. J. PAULISON [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—[illegible]

BROOM CORN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK
Office No. 51 Clark street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible] delivered in city, per year .... $10.
[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be se[illegible]

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all c[illegible] made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the f[illegible] scale of rates.

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago,

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY APRIL 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Charleston is importa[illegible] full details are given of the affair [illegible] Tuesday the 7th, which was simply p[illegible] liminary to the grand attack, which dou[illegible] has taken place ere this. The Keo[illegible] was pierced with a steel shot and sun[illegible] twelve hours.

Our Wisconsin dispatches make the [illegible] of Dixon certain, by the home v[illegible] which the soldiers will build into a tow[illegible] funeral pile for Copperheadism.

We trust the rumor that comes fr[illegible] that Gen. Foster has been re[illegible] may prove true. He has certai[illegible] in a very critical position, and if [illegible] reinforced, is pretty sure to be gobbled [illegible] by the enemy.

The town elections held in this St[illegible] last week resulted very decisively in fa[illegible] of the Union cause. We have not hea[illegible] of a town that does not show a gain [illegible] the right. There is no doubt but that t[illegible] Copperhead majority of last fall is entir[illegible] wiped out, with a handsome prepond[illegible] on the other side. The President [illegible] and his policy have been sustained, a[illegible] the treasonable policy of the Copperhea[illegible] has been thoroughly rebuked. It is wel[illegible] In the election just held for ten Circ[illegible] Judges, the Republicans have probab[illegible] elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7[illegible] and 8th Districts, and the Copperheads [illegible] the 9th and 10th Districts. Mr. Campbe[illegible] Republican, is elected Justice of the S[illegible] preme Court, by a majority considerab[illegible] larger than that given to Gov. Blair la[illegible] fall. The town elections are strongly [illegible] favor of the Union candidates all over th[illegible] State.

JUST TWO YEARS.

At thirty minutes past 4 o'clock, a. [illegible] Friday, April 12, 1861—two years yeste[illegible] the first gun of the most unnatur[illegible] rebellion of the Christian era was fired [illegible] Fort Sumter, then garrisoned by Unite[illegible] States troops—from a rebel battery o[illegible] James Island. The sending of this dead[illegible] messenger of hate to Major Anderson in[illegible] augurated the murderous strife which [illegible] blazes even with increased violenc[illegible] While the smoke was melting away i[illegible] the air another shell pursued its swift wa[illegible] towards the silent fort, and fell within i[illegible] walls, scattering its deadly contents in a[illegible] directions.

Fort Moultrie then took up the assaul[illegible] and was followed by a dozen earth batter[illegible] who sent forth their hate and wrath a[illegible] the grim fortress rising so defiantly out o[illegible] the sea, and at the flag which had brave[illegible] the battle and the breeze for nearly a ce[illegible] tury.

Major Anderson received the shot and [illegible] in silence, but with a heart almos[illegible] broken. The opening day still revealed [illegible] Stars and Stripes proudly floating [illegible] above the ramparts. The hostile batterie[illegible] continued at regular intervals to belch forth [illegible] iron shells, and still no respons[illegible] came from the besieged. The embrasure[illegible] gave forth no sound until between six and [illegible] seven, when as if doubly wrathful fro[illegible] long delay, they roared out a storm o[illegible] ball from parapet and casemate, upo[illegible] Moultrie and the hostile batteries, which [illegible] evinced them that men, ready to die fo[illegible] the right, were within its sacred walls. [illegible] broadside was returned in earnest by [illegible] rebel gunners, and the war had really [illegible] commenced. The curling white smok[illegible] hung above the angry pieces manned by [illegible] hostile brothers, and the jarring boom roll[illegible] at irregular intervals on the anxious ear. [illegible] was a dark day for human liberty. A [illegible] fire was kept up until about 7 o'clock [illegible] the evening, after which the guns fired [illegible] longer intervals until the dawn. Satur[illegible] day, the 13th, dawned a bright and lovely [illegible] day, but the proud ensign of America[illegible] liberty was flying in stately defiance, and [illegible] Fort continued to send forth her fiery [illegible] thunder.

Within Fort Sumter at this hour, the [illegible] last morsel of food had been consumed, [illegible] the noble men ceased not to serv[illegible] their guns. It soon became evident tha[illegible] the enemy were sending hot shot from a [illegible] large number of their guns, and at 9 o'clock [illegible] nearly the whole wood-work of Fort Sum[illegible] was in flames. It was now certain tha[illegible] the end of this conflict was drawing nigh. [illegible] flag of truce soon came, the preliminaries [illegible] were arranged, and Fort Sumter was eva[illegible] cuated by our glorious little band, and [illegible] passed into the hands of the enemies of the [illegible] best Government the world ever saw. Two [illegible] years—terrible years—have passed, and [illegible] the conflict inaugurated on that day, conti[illegible] nues with unceased hate on one side, and [illegible] determination to conquer on the other. [illegible] When will it end? Never, never, until [illegible] the authority of the Federal Government [illegible] is acknowledged and established through[illegible] out the length and breadth of the land.

Black Law to be Tested.

The Quincy *Republican* says a case involving [illegible] the constitutionality of the Black Laws of [illegible] this State, came before the Circuit Court, in [illegible] session in that city, on Tuesday last. Hon. [illegible] O. H. Browning made an argument against [illegible] the law, but Judge Sibley decided in favor of [illegible] the law, and held the parties to answer—sev[illegible] eral colored people who had entered the State [illegible] in violation of the statute. The case will be [illegible] carried to the Supreme Court.

Pontiac.

The Unionists did the handsome thing in [illegible] Pontiac at the town election. The Copper[illegible] heads felt very confident. Last fall they came [illegible] within six votes of carrying the town, and [illegible] this time supposed they had a sure thing of [illegible] it. On election day they put forth their best [illegible] efforts, but were licked by 53 majority, [illegible] being a clear gain of 47 on last fall's election.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—Judge [illegible] Drummond(?), who was Associate Justice for [illegible] Utah, removed by Mr. Buchanan and a succes[illegible] sor appointed, continued notwithstanding, to [illegible] discharge the duties of the place for nearly [illegible] two years afterward. He now brings suit in [illegible] the Court of Claims for the amount of his un[illegible] paid salary. The suit involves the question [illegible] as to the power of the President to remove [illegible] Territorial Judges, and the Court will be called [illegible] upon to decide upon the constitutionality of [illegible] such removals.

SECESSION RUMORS.—There are faint rumors [illegible] in Washington, traceable to secession sources, [illegible] to the effect that the rebels, driven to despera[illegible] tion by hunger, are about to attempt another [illegible] raid into Maryland. The whole line of the [illegible] Potomac being strongly guarded by our for[illegible] ces, such an attempt, if seriously contemplat[illegible] ed, may be Quixotic in the extreme.

☞ In the platform of the "Democratic [illegible] Union" party of Kentucky, not one word is [illegible] said about slavery, or for or against the [illegible] Emancipation Proclamation. The Kentuck[illegible] ians are not so much exercised upon that sub[illegible] ject as the Northern copperheads.

☞ Gen. Schofield has been ordered to re[illegible] port to Gen. Rosecrans, in whose army he [illegible] will take command of a Division. He leaves [illegible] St. Louis in a few days for his new field of [illegible] service.

CHANCE FOR A COINCIDENCE.—Fort Sum[illegible] ter was attacked on April 11th, and captured [illegible] on the 13th, at 12:55 p. m. It would be a re[illegible] markable coincidence if we could celebrate [illegible] the anniversary of that sad event by the news [illegible] of the recapture, not only of Fort Sumter, [illegible] but of Charleston. We are not without hope [illegible] that such will be the case.

☞ The Copperheads of Pleasant Ridge, [illegible] Waupun County, Wisconsin, have had a school [illegible] meeting this spring, and resolved that they would [illegible] not have the draft. Here is a first rate opening [illegible] for a contest, with the prospect that the latter [illegible] will soon be excepted.